FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 043

5 March 1981

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Progress on Regional Plans For News Agency [CRITICA 26 Feb] A 1

ARGENTINA

Politicians Demand Release of Rights Workers B 1
'EL ECONOMISTA' Comments on U.S. Trade Practices [27 Feb-6 Mar] B 1

BOLIVIA

Bolivia, Malaysia Cooperate To Defend Tin Price C 1
Bolivia To Seek Refinancing for Foreign Debt C 1
Foreign Ministry Under Secretaries Resign C 1
Further Clarification on Members of New Cabinet [EL DIARIO 27 Feb] C 1

COLOMBIA

Cabinet To Resign En Masse 5 Mar For Reshuffle F 1
Uribe Vargas To Resign as Foreign Minister F 1
President Replies to Criticism of Economy F 1
Senate Approves Amnesty Bill For Guerrillas F 1
Monteria Treaty Approved With Reservations F 2
Government Minister Believes Bitterman Still Alive F 2
'Quick' Steps Aimed at Self-Supply in Oil by 1985 F 3
Exchange of Coffee For USSR Trolleybuses Reported F 3
Briefs: New Albanian Ambassador; Ambassador's Resignation; Ambassador's Appointment; Corn Infestation; Oil Drilling Authorization F 4

ECUADOR

Ecuadorean-Peruvian Border Negotiations Continue G 1
Government Notes Problem G 1
Border Reopening Not Included G 1
Sixth Round of Talks Start G 2
December Election Results in Amazon Area Reported G 2

PARAGUAY

'HOY' Photographer Released From Detention [28 Feb] H 1

PERU

Man Accused of Being 'Brains' Behind Shining Path [EXPRESO 25 Feb] J 1
Reagan's Salvadoran Policy Correctly Counters USSR [EXPRESO 26 Feb] J 1

MEXICO

FMLN-FDR Member on Situation in El Salvador M 1
Senate President Meets With Israel's Shamir M 2
Mexican Exports to France Grow by 267.8 Percent M 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

U.S. Embassy Machinegunned; No One Wounded P 1
Government Orders Arrest of Major d'Abuisson P 1
Duarte Denies Rumors of Offensive; Amnesty Extended P 1
Government Rejects UN Human Rights Findings P 2
Radio Venceremos: Duarte Lacks Legitimacy P 3
U.S. Left, World Subversion Caused Unrest P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 3 Mar]
Agreement With Leftists Benefit Only USSR P 4
Terrorism Causes Greatest Harm to People P 4
FMLN Issues Bulletin on Latest Military Actions P 4
FMLN Attacks Garrisons Near Honduran Border P 6
Further Report P 7
Military Operations in Conchagua Area End P 7
[DIARIO LATINO 2 Mar]
Catholic Church Asks for Majano's Release P 7

GUATEMALA

Guatemalan-Salvadoran-Honduran Summit Planned P 8
Paper Welcomes New U.S. Attitude Toward Communism P 8
[PRENSA LIBRE 24 Feb]
Parties Prepare for 'Apathetic' 1982 Elections P 10

HONDURAS

Foreign Minister, Nicaraguan Envoy Discuss Problems P 10
Military Spokesman P 11

NICARAGUA

Communique Announces Reorganization of Junta P 11
Amendment Decree P 12
Cruz Announcement 'Surprising' P 13
Ramirez Comments P 13
Haig Statement on Suspended Economic Aid Reported P 14
Instructions to Envoy in U.S. P 14
Radio Sandino Views U.S. Stand on El Salvador P 15
'Progressive' Forces Opposing U.S. Policy P 16
Soviet Ambassador Answers U.S. Accusations P 17
[BARRICADA 24 Feb]
Schlyapnikov on 'Direct Line' P 18
Carrion Denies Arms Supply to El Salvador P 19
BARRICADA Reports Ramirez' Sandino Day Speech P 19
[26 Feb]
PCDN Protests Sandinist Soldiers' Conduct P 21
[LA PRENSA 26 Feb]
COSEP Sees Totalitarian Signs in Government P 22
[LA PRENSA 26 Feb]

Agreement Reached With Indian Coastal Group P 23
Government Report P 23
Bishop's Statement P 24
Released Human Rights Leader Gonzalez Interviewed P 25
Justice Minister's Remarks P 26
Opposition's Reaction P 26
FSLN Denies Ever Infiltrating Somozist Security P 26
Two New Deputy Foreign Ministers Take Office P 27
BARRICADA Signs Nonaligned Journalistic Accord [26 Feb] P 27
Nunez Addresses 28 Feb Session of CPSU Congress [cross-reference] P 27
D'Escoto Visits Bonn, Talks With Genscher [cross-reference] P 27

CUBA

Castro Returns After Addressing CPSU Congress Q 1
Alarcon Sure of Resolving Differences With Ecuador Q 1
Mexican Navy Secretary Activities Reported Q 1
Cuba, Bulgaria Sign Cooperation Protocol Q 2
Briefs: USSR Science Academy Delegation; Q 2
Cultural Ceremony; Havana Party Plenum

PROGRESS ON REGIONAL PLANS FOR NEWS AGENCY

PA031933 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 16

[By Rolando Gabrielli]

[Excerpts] The formal support of seven Latin American governments for the so-called project to create the LATIN AMERICAN SPECIAL INFORMATION SERVICES AGENCY [ALASEI], promoted by UNESCO, has not only given strength to this project, but has shown that it is a feasible initiative with regional support. The presidents of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo; Panama, Aristides Royo; and Costa Rica, Rodrigo Carazo Odio, have expressed their support and, together with the foreign ministers of Ecuador, Nicaragua, Venezuela and Cuba, have reasserted the firm interest of their countries in the ALASEI project and in making it a reality in the near future.

The sponsors of this Latin American initiative feel that the agency should be set into motion by creating an action committee within SELA, the regional body that includes all Latin American countries, which will hold its next meeting in Venezuela in late March.

Observers feel that SELA is the most appropriate framework to organize the agency and to turn into reality one the most cherished dreams of its member countries; i.e., to have their own vehicle to disseminate knowledge about Latin America and the Caribbean on other continents.

Consensus on the need to give impetus to ALASEI had already been reached at a meeting held in Costa Rica in May 1979 which was attended by experts on social communications and newsmen from of the Inter-American Press Association; the Latin American Journalists Federation; the ACAN-EFE, IPS and PRENSA LATINA agencies; the Inter-American Radio and Television Association (AIR); and other organizations such as the UN Development Program, UNESCO, the International Center of Higher Journalism Studies for Latin America and SELA.

Some of the chief topics ALASEI will deal with are the defense of raw materials and natural resources, cultural identity of the peoples in the area and scientific, technical, educational and cultural issues.

ALASEI's news services will be mainly directed at audiovisual and printed media, but it will n ot overlook radio stations and magazines as the intention is to overcome a dearth of basic Latin American news material.

The agency may also become a useful tool for international, regional and subregional bodies engaged in development work because it may be used by these bodies to reach and to benefit millions of people with their programs and initiatives.

POLITICIANS DEMAND RELEASE OF RIGHTS WORKERS

PY041618 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2052 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Mar (NA)--The leaders of several political parties have signed a communique demanding the release of the members of the Legal and Social Studies Center (CELS)--an organization involved with the defense of human rights--who were arrested last Friday.

The communique, which was released yesterday evening, states that "in view of the arrest of leaders linked to the defense of human rights, the undersigned believe that acts of this nature--which follow the same pattern which led to the imprisonment of the leaders of the National Business Assembly (CONAE) and to the official warnings the union leaders received regarding their recent activities--are harmful to the country."

The communique adds that "the arrested citizens, whose active struggle for democracy is unquestionable and of public knowledge, have endured the disappearance and imprisonment of relatives as well as the constant harassment of their genuine activities, which are aimed at seeking an answer to the situation of thousands of Argentines who are imprisoned for political or social reasons or who are missing."

The communique concludes by stating that "in requesting the release of the persons arrested and the ending of this harassment campaign, we affirm our conviction that only a democratic reconstruction will allow a worthy and just Argentina for everyone."

Signed: Armando Caro, Paulino Niembro, Nilda Carre, Vicente Leonides Saadi, Jose Maria Sarrabayrousse, Osvaldo Perez Pardo and Julio Barbaro of the Peronist Party; Oscar Alende, Juan Carlos Manes, Raul Rabanaque Cabellero, Mariano Lorences and Rafael Marino of the Intransigent Party; Vicente Solano Lima of the popular Conservative Party; Enrique de Vedia, Nesto Vicente, Carlos Auyero, Enrique di Liscia, Angel Bruno, Guillermo Frugony Rey and Julio Bello of the Popular Christian Party; Martin Dip, Otelo Zamponi and Rina Leiva of the Christian Revolutionary Party; Simon Alberto Lazara, Alberto Gabetta, Marcelo O'Connor, Edmundo Esposito and Hector Lopez Torres of the United Socialist Party; Victor Garcia Costa, Nestor Martinez Eraso and Santos Russomanne of the Popular Socialist Party; Aldo Cantoni of the 12th of May Civic Front; Alicia Moreau de Justo, Ramon Soria, Oscar Palmerio, Hector Polino and Ruben Visconti of the Socialist Confederation; Alberto Fonrouge of the Frontist Action [Accion Frentista]. Later on, Ricardo Molinas of the Progressive Democratic Party and Miguel Ponce and Roberto Bereciartua of the Radical Party expressed their desire to support the multiparty document.

'EL ECONOMISTA' COMMENTS ON U.S. TRADE PRACTICES

PY041654 Buenos Aires EL ECONOMISTA in Spanish 27 Feb-6 Mar 81 p 4

[Editorial: "The Natural Allies"]

[Text] The visit to our country of the U.S. secretary of state's special envoy has updated the already chronic contradiction between Argentina's ideological position in a polarized world and the policies of its natural allies, a contradiction which affects Argentina in effectively channeling and carrying out its relations.

General Vernon Walters' objectives--excluding temporary matters--seem to fit the new strategy outlined by the Republican government to strengthen and give objectivity to the alliance with the West by doing away with the type of verbiage used since the last world war.

With regard to Latin America, Washington has started to show this strategy by lifting the commercial, financial and military restrictions on Chile ordered by the Carter administration.

Without hurting the feelings of friendship linking Argentina and Chile throughout history, it is obvious that, in principle, this measure strengthens a nation which has a serious border conflict with our country.

The United States believes that the countries of this part of the West should identify themselves with the same ideology; therefore, it is essential that the differences affecting our good relations be solved.

Consequently, it is hoped that the United States will contribute to prevent any distortions threatening the satisfactory solution of disputes, which have nothing to do with ideology, among the nations of this region.

Also, if "man does not live by bread alone," it is clear that without bread he does not live. Therefore, loyalty to a political ideology implies economic support in return.

In an economy, words are unimportant. Statistics rule. Statistics have revealed that the structure of Argentine foreign trade is changing very fast in the direction opposite that of ideological affinity.

Therefore, it is not the case--far from it--to complain of the progress made in trade relations with the Soviet Union. Also, no country in the West--particularly the leading countries--complain of the progress made in their trade with the countries behind the "Iron Curtain."

This is an opportunity, however, to unveil the paradox. The West answers with the hardest protectionist measures Argentina's attempts to place its products. At the same time, the West does not hesitate to practice all kinds of policies to impose its exports. Obviously, the Argentine "economic opening" was praised by Western countries and they used it unilaterally to benefit their own production, as shown by statistics.

The United States and NATO are the head of this strategy, a strategy which has been impossible to reverse. The Argentine decision not to support the grain embargo against the Soviet Union was made of necessity.

This situation, without any doubt, will have an influence in any Argentine diplomatic negotiations with its natural allies.

The continent's security can only be strengthened in a prosperous economy. This depends on a mixture of common interests which are indivisible when matters of affinity have to be discussed.

BOLIVIA, MALAYSIA COOPERATE TO DEFEND TIN PRICE

PY041824 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bolivia and Malaysia have begun joint actions to defend the international tin price during the International Tin Council, ITC, meeting starting next Friday in London. The final text of the Sixth International Tin Agreement will be defined during the ITC meeting, including important changes in the new ITC price control instrument.

BOLIVIA TO SEEK REFINANCING FOR FOREIGN DEBT

PY021905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 28 Feb (AFP)--Bolivian Finance Minister Jose Tamayo Ramos made a stopover in Lima at noon today on his way to New York, where he will try to refinance part of his country's foreign debt.

The minister indicated that the overall foreign debt of his country amounts to $3.4 billion and that he will seek refinancing for only $300 million which is due this year.

Tamayo Ramos, a professional economist, stated that the discussion of the issue will begin tomorrow, Sunday, between him and representatives of 100 banks led by the Bank of America.

Tamayo Ramos said that he was optimistic regarding the success of his mission and indicated that he hoped to return to his country within a week.

Regarding his country's position toward the Andean Pact, he reasserted that Bolivia will remain absent for as long as the pact continues supporting political intervention in the domestic affairs of member countries.

The minister concluded by praising Peruvian-Bolivian relations, stressing that the two countries are not only brother nations, but that they need each other to develop in a variety of fields.

FOREIGN MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARIES RESIGN

PY041816 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] In accordance with public administration regulations, the following Foreign Ministry officials have submitted their resignations to the new foreign minister, Mario Rolon Anaya: (Moises Fuentes Ibanez), under secretary for foreign policy; (Eusebio Moreira), under secretary for international economic matters; and (Walter Rico Toro), under secretary of worship. The foreign minister is now studying the resignations and he is expected to make a decision in the next few hours.

FURTHER CLARIFICATION ON MEMBERS OF NEW CABINET

PY041222 [Editorial Report] La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish in the 27 February issue on page 1 carries a list of new cabinet members, allowing the following names in the referent item to be cleared or corrected: Col Rolando Canido Berascochea, labor and labor development minister; Jose Villarreal Suarez, public health and social security minister; Guillermo Escobar Ury, education and culture minister; Jorge Salazar Crespo, minister secretary of the presidency; and Capt Alberto Saenz Klinsky, minister secretary general of integration.

CABINET TO RESIGN EN MASSE 5 MAR FOR RESHUFFLE

PA041334 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's cabinet ministers will file their resignations tomorrow so that the president can reshuffle the government team. The 22 national governors, intendents and commissars will follow suit. The ministers, except for Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, will meet in the office of Government Minister German Zea Hernandez this afternoon to write a collective resignation letter which will be presented to the chief of state tomorrow at the end of the Council of Minister meeting scheduled for the afternoon.

Reliable Government Palace sources told this station early this morning that the ministerial crisis will last only a few hours because President Turbay will disclose the makeup of the new cabinet no latter than next Monday.

URIBE VARGAS TO RESIGN AS FOREIGN MINISTER

PA042313 Paris AFP in Spanish 1602 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas today announced that he will resign next week to run for senator in 1982.

Uribe Vargas, who led talks on the problem of the marine and continental shelf with Venezuela, said he considers that he has fulfilled his mission satisfactorily.

The foreign minister's resignation was announced last night after the Chamber of Representatives approved the Monteria Treaty with Panama granting Colombia special navigation rights in the Panama Canal.

PRESIDENT REPLIES TO CRITICISM OF ECONOMY

PA041437 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala last night replied to last week's criticism by the five economic associations in the nation. He stated that Colombia's economy isn't sick, noting that the country is experiencing a difficult transition and readjustment period.

In a seven-page letter to Juan Gonzalo Restrepo Londono, head of the Executive Board of the National Federation of Businessmen; and Juan Martin Caicedo Ferrer, national president of the federation; the head of state admitted that last year was hard for construction and metallurgy but he noted that the national economy grew by 4 percent, more than some so-called industrialized nations reported.

SENATE APPROVES AMNESTY BILL FOR GUERRILLAS

PA050105 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Mar 81

[By Hugo Ramirez]

[Text] The Senate has just approved the amnesty bill. The law will be signed by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala within a period of no more than 8 days beginning today. All the guerrillas, who abide by the requisites established by amnesty law, can take advantage of this offer by surrendering themselves to a competent authority and by turning in the arms they have. The bill was approved 94 to 10 during a plenary session with the highest attendance since the day of the voting on the constitutional amendment.

Senators Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, Jaime Vidal Perdomo, Humberto Criales de la Rosa, Jaime Castro, Luis Carlos Dusan and J. Emilio Valderrama, the latter of the conservative unionist wing, explained their reasons for voting against the bill.

The amnesty law will go into effect 4 months after it is signed and the government considers that conditions are right to put it into effect.

The Senate had previously denied by overwhelming majority the amendments to the original bill submitted by Senator Humberto Criales de la Rosa.

MONTERIA TREATY APPROVED WITH RESERVATIONS

PA040320 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0143 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Bogota, 3 Mar (EFE)--The Colombian Chamber of Representatives made the Colombian-Panamanian "Ozores-Uribe Vargas" treaty into the law of the republic today. The treaty was signed in Monteria in 1979.

The Chamber of Representatives excluded a statement added by the Panamanian Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives when it approved the treaty saying that Colombia will not have any rights in a new canal that Panama may build in the future.

The chamber approved the agreement 99-18.

The agreement will be in effect until 31 December 1999, when Panama assumes full sovereignty over the Canal Zone.

The Colombian Chamber of Representatives issued the following declaration tonight:

"In voting on the treaty between the republics of Colombia and Panama, we want to state that in doing so it is with the understanding that the body of this agreement does not include the statement added by the Panamanian Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives. This statement was not negotiated between the parties and as such does not modify the essential contents of the Monteria treaty, which faithfully abides by the Contadora document."

Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said today that "the explanation added by the Chamber of Representatives to the Monteria treaty reflects the personal attitude of the Colombian Congress."

He reasserted that "the incumbent Panamanian and Colombian regimes have recognized that our country will have rights in a new canal."

GOVERNMENT MINISTER BELIEVES BITTERMAN STILL ALIVE

PA042033 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2011 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (LATIN)--German Zea Hernandez, Colombian government (interior) minister, said today that kidnapped American linguist Chester Allen Bitterman is still alive and he added that the security services are still looking for his captors.

"The government has no official information that Bitterman is dead, and we believe that won't happen, because killing him would be a useless and cowardly act," Zea Hernandez noted. Bitterman, 28, was kidnapped on 19 January apparently by a dissident faction of the 19 April Movement of leftist guerrillas which set as a condition for releasing him the withdrawal of the Summer Institute of Linguistics (LIV), where Bitterman works.

In a statement to the Caracol Radio network, the minister said the ILV's work among Colombian Indians is good. However, he stated that "the government has the power to stop it when it deems it necessary." It would give the ILV a year's notice.

Sources of the U.S.-based ILV said yesterday that the organization has permitted its foreign employees to leave Colombia.

'QUICK' STEPS AIMED AT SELF-SUPPLY IN OIL BY 1985

PA042305 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Bogota--Colombia today voiced its satisfaction with the course taken in domestic oil production as it stated that the goal of returning to the self-supply of hydrocarbons by 1985 at the latest is reachable. Humberto Avila Mora, mines and energy minister, made this statement before leaving for Lima, where over 20 members of OLADE will begin a meeting tomorrow to find ways to achieve cooperation in oil matters.

Colombia is taking apparent quick steps to return to the old self-supply status in hydrocarbons, Avila Mora said. The Minister noted that the price policy has cut the growth in demand by 2 percent, and he asserted that demand will soon be stabilized.

He added that the country greatly improved its oil production in 1980; the production goal was 111,000 barrels a day, and 128,000 barrels were produced. In other words, the goal was greatly surpassed. He reported that 28 drilling teams are at work in several promising fields and we are certain something good will come out of this soon.

The mines minister also reported that the government has decided to build an oil pipeline from Llanos de Casnare to Barrancabermeja, where crude from Arauca and Casanare will be processed. He explained that an agreement has been reached to develop crude oil from Cocorna which will produce about 20,000 barrels of oil a day in 3 or 4 years.

Asked whether the topic of pushing the clock ahead as a way to save energy should be debated again, Avila Mora said in its heyday the topic was not welcomed by the people, but he suggested that public or private agencies might change their work schedules.

The minister stated that the OLADE meeting will seek agreements on coordination for the use of energy resources so the nations will practice close cooperation depending on the energy sources each one has. He mentioned that the meeting, which will end on Friday, will be attended by almost all members of OLADE, an organization recently created as an instrument of coordination and assistance in oil matters among the Latin American countries.

EXCHANGE OF COFFEE FOR USSR TROLLEYBUSES REPORTED

PA032018 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1723 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Bogota, 3 Mar (EFE)--Colombia will exchange coffee for USSR trolleybuses to be used in Bogota, it was officially reported today in Bogota.

Bogota's Mayor Hernando Duran Dussan said that the deal consists of the purchase of 200 trolleybuses for Bogota, 100 of which will arrive during this year.

The transaction will be for $14 million, which Colombia will pay with the exchange of 5,000 tons of coffee.

The mayor said that with this three-partner operation (the Colombian Coffee Growers Federation is also participating), the district's government is trying to substantially improve the urban transportation service using electricity.

He also said that Romania is offering Colombia a group of trolleys under good financial conditions and in exchange for coffee. Bogota's local government is studying the proposal.

BRIEFS

NEW ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR--The new Albanian ambassador to Colombia, Labo Abazi, today presented his credentials to Colombian President Jilio Cesar Turbay Ayala. Abazi is also the current Albanian ambassador to Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0433 GMT 27 Feb 81 PA]

AMBASSADOR'S RESIGNATION--Bogota--The government has accepted the resignation tendered by Ambassador to Lebanon Gustavo Duarte Aleman. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Mar 81 PA]

AMBASSADOR'S APPOINTMENT--Bogota--Juan Arango Alvarez has been appointed ambassador to Korea. His first mission will be to attend the new Korean Government's inaugural ceremony. [Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Mar 81 PA]

CORN INFESTATION--Cali, Colombia--Experts of the National Agricultural and Livestock Research Center have detected a new insect disease plague that attacks corn plants here in Colombia. The insect belongs to the order Hemiptera and has also been attacking yuca and African palm plantations. The plague, which consists of bugs found in the roots, has not been fought because the correct method is not yet known. [Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Mar 81 PA]

OIL DRILLING AUTHORIZATION--Bogota, 26 Feb (EFE)--The government today authorized the operations of the Heca Drilling Company, Inc. (Panama) and the Bawden Drilling Company International (Bermuda). These two companies signed contracts with government or private institutions to drill for petroleum in various parts of the country. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1013 GMT 26 Feb 81 PA]

ECUADOREAN-PERUVIAN BORDER NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE

Government Notes Problem

PA040421 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0237 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Quito, 3 Mar (EFE)--Ecuadorean Government spokesman Augusto Alvarado stated here today that Ecuadorean-Peruvian negotiatons for the separation of forces in the Condor Range are facing difficulties because of "nonfulfillment of Peru."

The negotiations have been going on since 26 February in the border towns of Huaquillas (Ecuador) and Aguas Verdes (Peru). The negotiations were interrupted Sunday so the military representatives of each country could meet with their respective governments.

Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos has filed charges of Peruvian nonfulfillment with the ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States, whose countries are acting as mediators in the conflict. The president met Monday with the diplomats, the government spokesman reported.

The Ecuadorean spokesman recalled that the resolution issued by the OAS foreign ministers committed the two countries to a pullback and demobilization of troops and an end to military operations.

Abiding by this resolution, which was approved on 4 February, the mediating countries, after consultations with Ecuador and Peru, set 26 February 1981, as the date for initiating the negotiations for the separation of forces, Alvarado stated. "Ecuador," he noted "has complied and is complying fully with this obligation, but Peru unfortunately has not proceeded likewise, although it has the same obligation."

Alvarado stated that Ecuador "does not doubt that it has acted correctly in abiding by its word and has to demand equal compliance from the other party." The Ecuadorean spokesman said the dialogue being held by the military chiefs of the two countries in the border has the objective of locating the forces following the separation in the conflict area. Alvarado said that if one of the parties "does not withdraw its forces, those forces could hardly be located."

The area is the Condor Range in the Amazon jungle, where there were armed clashes in January and February.

Alvarado noted that Ecuador "will maintain its peaceful and constructive position" and discarded the idea of an alleged interest in creating incidents during the talks. Alvarado noted his government's desire to overcome the difficulties and to find a formula that will permit the "consolidation of a lasting and stable peace between Ecuador and Peru."

The Ecuadorean spokesman released this report at 2100 (0200 GMT Wednesday) following a meeting of more than 2 hours between President Roldos and the foreign relations and national defense miniters.

Ecuador's negotiator, Rear Adm Raul Sorroza--who arrived today in Quito from the border area--will meet with the president early Wednesday.

The negotiations should start again tomorrow in the Peruvian city of Tumbes

Border Reopening Not Included

PA041547 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] During the military talks between Vice Admirals Raul Sorroso of Ecuador and Jorge Dubois of Peru, the possibility of reopening the border has not been discussed, the Ecuadorean navy chief has reported. He said the decision is not envisioned in the dialogue being held.

The fact was corroborated by Div Gen Richelieu Levoyer, chief of the military contingent in El Oro, who said the border was closed due to a measure adopted by the president of the republic when he issued the decree declaring the entire Ecuadorean territory a security zone. For this reason, it is up to the president to consider the possibility of reopening the border when he lifts the state of emergency, Levoyer stressed, adding that, in any event, the matter is not within the purview of the meeting, as the measure was unilaterally adopted by the Ecuadorean Government for internal security reasons.

Sixth Round of Talks Start

PA050148 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Reports from the city of Machala reveal great suspense in that provincial capital concerning the talks underway by the Ecuadorean and Peruvian military missions on the border. In Tumbes at 1600, what has been described as the sixth round of talks between the military missions of Ecuador and Peru, headed by Rear Adm Raul Sorroza Encalada and Rear Adm Jorge Dubois, respectively, began.

The meeting this afternoon is considered of great significance since an official Ecuadorean spokesman had stressed that important announcements would be made this afternoon. In this respect, the Ecuadorean military mission left Machala for Huaquillas and from there by land to Tumbes.

The meeting at Tumbes will be the only one held today because the means of the discussion was changed substantially yesterday when only the Huachillas meeting was held.

Previously, the meetings were combined between Huaquillas and Aguas Verdes.

In Tumbes, the meeting is taking place at the (?Turita) Room, a state entity that offers facilities not available at the previous meeting places.

If no definite agreement is reached tonight, the meetings are expected to continue in the course of the present week.

The Ecuadorean and Peruvian missions are participating in the talks with the military observers of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States.

Meanwhile, the cease-fire is being observed with [as heard; presumably "without"] interruption. The climate, up to yesterday, was most cordial and it is expected that similar characteristics will be present today.

DECEMBER ELECTION RESULTS IN AMAZON AREA REPORTED

PA031458 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The Democratic Left [ID] obtained the largest number of seats in three of the four Amazon provinces during the December elections for provincial and municipal councils. The People's Democracy [DP] carried the elections in Galapagos.

According to the results released by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal for the provinces of Morona, Napo, Zamora-Chincipe and Galapagos, ID elected 19 representatives; DP, 14; the Conservative Party, 6; Concentration of Popular Forces, 5; the Alfarista Radical Front, 4; the Revolutionary Nationalist Party, 2; and the Liberal Party and People's Democratic Union, 1 each.

It should be noted that the tribunal does not have yet the names of the representatives elected in Pastaza Province, where the ID won.

'HOY' PHOTOGRAPHER RELEASED FROM DETENTION

PY031905 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 28 Feb 81 p 11

[Text] Rolando Chaparro, chief of the newspaper HOY photograph department, was freed yesterday afternoon after being under arrest and held incommunicado for 1 week at the Asuncion Police Investigations Department. Chaparro went to the Asuncion Police Investigations Department offices in response to a summons, but he was not allowed to leave those offices thereafter.

According to a report, the photographer was subjected to questioning during his arrest but he was not mistreated.

Before Chaparro was released yesterday, the National Agreement Board issued a statement regarding the detention of journalists from the newspapers LA TRIBUNA and ULTIMA HORA. The statement, which is signed by Oscar Acuna Torres, notes that "a new effort has been made to stop the determined struggle of democratic forces to achieve an institutional normality and respect for human rights. The latest police repression has been against a vast sector of the nation's independent press."

It adds: "The police sector, which has been entrusted with this repressive, awkward and arbitrary measure still have under arrest and are holding incommunicado journalists Hernando Sevilla, of the newspaper HOY; Juan Andres Cardozo, of the newspaper LA TRIBUNA and Rolando Chaparro, chief of the newspaper HOY's photographic department (he was freed yesterday). They have been under arrest far longer than what is established in the appropriate law. The raid on the house of journalist Felix Ruiz Sanchez is also illegal. Ruiz has eluded the police until now to safeguard his moral and physical integrity.

The statement adds that "this new wave of repression is another incident in a long chain of human rights violations, something which the regime has gotten the people accustomed to." It notes that "this wave of repression has been characterized by the indiscriminant closure of newspapers and the arrest of independent journalists."

The statement reads: "We reassert the commitment that the parties of the national agreement have to history to continue struggling without making any compromises along with all those national sectors that are interested in making a change to achieve the so much sought democratic solution, which is the objective of the great majority."

MAN ACCUSED OF BEING 'BRAINS' BEHIND SHINING PATH

PA041544 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 25 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] The minister of the interior and police authorities have accused Luis Watake Tanabe of being the brains behind the terrorist group Shining Path. Watake is a slim man with a small beard; a sociologist and university professor who studied at the University of Beijing.

Watake Tanabe was sent to Lima with 25 other people who were also arrested in Ayacucho. He did not deny his affiliation with that ultraleftist organization. Police began to suspect Watake and to consider him highly dangerous because of his long trips to the DPRK and PRC. Several university students were arrested along with Watake. They accused him of being the brains behind the terrorist actions in Ayacucho, Vischongo, Pampas and Cangallo.

Although he did not actually participate in those terrorist actions, he mastermined them and gave instructions to the terrorists and to the university students. He even drafted plans of the places to be destroyed. National security office personnel continue the thorough questioning of the suspect to find out more details. The attacks of the Beijing group have disrupted normal activities in Ayacucho Department for more than 3 weeks.

REAGAN'S SALVADORAN POLICY CORRECTLY COUNTERS USSR

PA041701 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 16

[Editorial: "Restoring a Shaky Equilibrium"]

[Text] Important changes have started to take place in the chess game of world politics after Ronald Reagan's accession to the U.S. Presidency. One of them is the attitude assumed by the USSR, which has asked for a summit meeting to discuss major world problems. This attitude is the result of the foreign policy introduced at the State Department by the party that has reached the White House. Leaving other areas aside, let us look at the specific case of El Salvador, our sister nation.

The confrontation of the northern colossus with the USSR, Cuba and other socialist bloc countries has taken place this time without euphemisms and with incriminating evidence in hand. In other words, the leading U.S. newspapers have made the world aware of the responsibility of the countries which are supplying arms to the guerrilla groups which are trying to overthrow the Salvadoran civilian-military junta through force and violence.

Meanwhile, without falling into the trap of all those who have always fished in troubled waters, Reagan has made it abundantly clear to the international community that although he will not allow--and all democratic nations on this continent trust his word--another Vietnam to take place in El Salvador by intervening with troops, he will indeed assist it insofar as sending in advisers and supplies is concerned.

Furthermore, and returning to the summit conference proposed by Brezhnev, the parley would apparently be conditioned on the USSR and its unconditional allies getting their hands out of El Salvador's internal affairs once and for all.

All of us have seen lately how Soviet expansionism and imperialism have covertly or overtly been gaining ground in the world without any major obstacle by proposing one thing at the negotiating table and doing something else in practice. We hope that now, with the Reagan administration, real equilibrium will be established between the two sides and that none of the two powers will utilize its might to the detriment of the freedom and right to self-determination of other peoples.

FMLN-FDR MEMBER ON SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

FL041504 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0510 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Salvador Samayoa, member of the Political-Diplomatic Committee of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), has said here that it is useless for the United States to be supplying arms every day to a demoralized army, which is the case of the Salvadoran Army.

Samayoa said the Salvadoran Army fights badly and it has no just and legitimate cause to fight for. "Sooner or later, all the arms that imperialism gives it are going to be arms for the revolutionary movement which will be taken in their military actions," (?he added).

The Salvadoran revolutionary said the plan to sabotage lines of communication gives the popular forces a gradual advantageous position over the regime's forces. He explained that "the army already has a fundamental weakness in its mobility."

They do not have and never have had, Samayoa said, real operational troops. They only have had garrison troops. And I have pointed out the obstruction of lines of communication on the ground, telegraphic and so forth.

This is translated into lesser deployment capability of government forces and, logically, an advantage for revolutionary forces, (?he added).

Regarding the aims sought by the United States with its diplomatic offensive in European and Latin American countries, Salvador Samayoa said the United States wants to stop the support for the Salvadoran democratic and revolutionary movement.

He said the United States is very much concerned over the support which the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Socialist International have given the Salvadoran people. He added that the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Committee has confirmed "the very broad backing from various ideological, political and social (?forces) throughout the world."

Samayoa said the United States also is seeking to lessen the military prospects of the Salvadoran people. "The popular forces of El Salvador are growing and developing in an irrepressible manner. The United States recognizes our military strength and for this reason it is trying, by means of its diplomatic offensive, to stop the support our people have had from numerous organizations," explained the prominent FMLN-FDR leader.

However, he explained, the United States is mistaken "if it believes that our military strength depends on an eventual logistical flow which to a considerable degree exists more in the minds of Pentagon strategists than in reality."

He said the truth is that "over 10 years of struggle, our people have developed very diverse forms of arming themselves." He explained that "arms have been taken from the enemy in guerrilla military operations, other arms have been acquired in the international black market and a third source has been the support of organized working classes in very different parts of the world."

The prominent Salvadoran revolutionary leader said the United States wants to sell the idea in democratic countries that what is in play in El Salvador "is not the just liberation of a people that have been oppressed all their lives, but that what is in play in our country is an East-West confrontation, the possibilities of a cold war and, eventually, of a hot war on a world scale."

He explained that once "imperialism postulates this thesis, to a certain degree it succeeds in causing concern in certain governments of the world and in making them press for imposed solutions in El Salvador and not the political-military victory that legitimately belongs there."

Specifically, of what is the United States afraid?

"Our revolution," replied Salvador Samayoa, "is markedly anti-imperialist. From the U.S. geopolitical viewpoint, they mistakenly estimate that Central America could become a spearhead of the socialist bloc against the U.S. position."

"However," added Samayoa, "this viewpoint is mistaken because the Central American people are fighting for their survival and for their freedom. They are not fighting to establish a socialist bloc position in Central America against the United States."

The Salvadoran revolutionary pointed out that "whether the United States likes it or not, the Central American people are going to free themselves sooner or later." And he added that "the greater the antipopular interference of the Reagan administration in the region, the greater will be the radicalism and anti-imperialist fervor of all the Central American and Latin American peoples."

What is the FMLN-FDR position on negotiation with the United States?

Samayoa replied: It must be said that the FMLN-FDR is not considering negotiation with the United States at this time. Actually, we have considered the possibility of a dialogue with all the world's peoples and governments, including that of the United States. But one thing is dialogue, another thing is negotiation and another thing is to negotiate behind the backs of the people to betray their interests. We will never do the latter under any circumstance.

Samayoa said that if the United States or the Salvadoran Government junta "thinks that we could reach an agreement behind the backs of the people and revive a thesis like the one of 15 October, it is completely mistaken." "We," he added, "could decide to talk. We could eventually accept international mediation of the conflict. We could even enter into negotiation, but with the understanding that no essential point of the legitimate right of our people to live in freedom under a system of genuine democracy and justice is going to be sacrificed or shelved."

Is the Salvadoran Army capable of defeating the revolutionary movement?

"There is no case in history," stresses Samayoa, "in which an army has defeated the people. One thing is man armed with heavy artillery or with fortified positions which has some importance, and another thing is an entire people creatively developing all possible forms of struggle: organized in popular militias, in guerrillas and in regular people's army units; making homemade arms; and being the rear guard of combatants and covering them."

SENATE PRESIDENT MEETS WITH ISRAEL'S SHAMIR

FL042243 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2203 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Mariela Chazaro dispatch]

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Mar (NOTIMEX)--"We are building the country and institutions, and all that parallel to the efforts we have made in national defense during the war which was imposed on us by our neighbors, who still refuse to accept our existence in the area."

The statement was made by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir during the talks he held with the president of the Great Committee of the Senate of the United Mexican States, Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe.

The diplomat indicated that, while Israel is an ancient nation, the Israeli state is younger than Mexico and that is why the legislative and parliamentarian institutions are still developing and have not yet reached a definite form.

"I understand that the Mexican parliamentarian institutions have been developed following a historic process which has made it possible for the citizens to face up to and find solutions to today's realities."

The visitor said that when he came to Mexico he had a special interest to visit the Senate because he has served as president of Israel's parliament, the pillar of the democratic and parliamentarian life.

He commented that he is aware of the Mexican people's friendship for the government and people of Israel and added that the friendship is reciprocal.

After explaining to the visitor the structure and functions of the chamber of senators, Gamboa Pascoe said that Mexico does not want to become an oil country, that is, to devote itself entirely to exploit and make oil its sole source of income until there is not a drop left.

"Our country proposes to exploit this resource as needed and at the same time use its profits for various activities aimed at the country's development as well as for creating great installations and a team of permanent and qualified technicians," the Mexican Senate leader stated.

Mexico, Gamboa Pascoe added, is determined to move forward its development in all economic, political and social orders with its own resources.

Later in the day, Gamboa Pascoe received Romania's Ambassador Constantin Babalau, who conveyed greetings on behalf of his country and his own, the meeting lasted a few minutes.

MEXICAN EXPORTS TO FRANCE GROW BY 267.8 PERCENT

FL040145 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0051 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Mar (NOTIMEX)--In 1980 Mexico became France's No 2 Latin American supplier, displacing Argentina from that position it had traditionally occupied, a report published here today on trade between France and Latin America points out.

According to statistics released by the Franco-Latin American Chamber of Commerce, whose main offices are located in Paris, Brazil is in first place among Latin American countries exporting goods to France, Mexico in second place, Venezuela in third, Argentina in fourth and Chile in fifth.

Brazil sold 37 percent of all the purchases made by France in Latin America.

Argentina, which used to be France's second supplier, has dropped to fourth place due to a decline of 17.6 percent in French purchases.

On the other hand, purchases of oil from Mexico increased the total exports to France by 267.8 percent.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. EMBASSY MACHINEGUNNED; NO ONE WOUNDED

PA042000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1945 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Several individuals in a van today machinegunned the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador. There were apparently no casualties.

According to reports to ACAN-EFE by passersby and workers in nearby buildings, the incident occurred around 1100 (1600 GMT) and the assailants quickly left the area. The U.S. Embassy in El Salvador has strict security measures, although most of the vigilance is inside the building.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS ARREST OF MAJOR D'AUBUISSON

PA042140 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2110 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The government junta of El Salvador today ordered the arrest of Roberto d'Aubuisson, a retired army major who yesterday called for the formation of an all-military junta to govern in El Salvador.

D'Aubuisson, speaking at a clandestine news conference, characterized himself as "nationalist." He hinted that it is possible that he will carry out a coup d'etat in El Salvador this month.

A coup d'etat attempt last year was attributed to D'Aubuisson by Col Adolfo Majano, who at that time was a member of the governing junta. During the news conference, D'Aubuisson said that the military-Christian Democratic junta presided over by Jose Napoleon Duarte is "communist." The junta is composed of two Christian Democrats, a military man and an independent member.

The president of the junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte, has said that "D'Aubuisson is getting paid by the oligarchy and the extreme right."

The retired military man has stated: "In the army there are many communists. They brought in the agrarian reform and the nationalization of the banking system and imports. They are strangling the free market, since Marxism takes over everything and does not share it with anybody." D'Aubuisson noted: "U.S. President Ronald Reagan would not be opposed to a coup d'etat that will turn power over to military men who will fight communism."

Ironically, the person who accused D'Aubuisson of being a rightist and a coup promoter, Colonel Majano, is being held prisoner by the Salvadoran Army.

DUARTE DENIES RUMORS OF OFFENSIVE; AMNESTY EXTENDED

PA042053 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1310 GMT 4 Mar 81

["Excerpt" of statement by Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, during a news conference at the presidential house on 4 March--recorded]

[Text] First of all, I greet the local and international news media which have honored us here today with their presence at the presidential house during this news conference. I ask the members of the world news media to allow me to address the Salvadoran people with regard to some important matters that I wish to discuss.

In first place, a number of rumors are being circulated in the country to the effect that a general offensive will begin in the country on 11 March, that there will be a 24-hour curfew and that a number of actions will be staged.

I wish to report to the Salvadoran people that all this is false; that these rumors are being circulated specifically by the extreme leftwing to maintain great tension in the country. The gentlemen of the extreme leftwing are now taking advantage of this to make believe that they are going to stage a general labor strike on the 11th. They are circulating these rumors to make the Salvadoran people worry and commercial activity abate. They want to exploit this, making the world believe that the labor strike they may declare will be successful.

I want to tell the Salvadoran people that, because they know me, I ask them to trust what we are doing. I ask the Salvadoran people to have confidence in me and trust that absolutely nothing will happen on 10, 11 and 12 March, as the rumors indicate.

For the sake of the Salvadoran people's peace of mind I can also report that the amnesty will be extended and that, therefore, there is no problem of any kind. The Salvadoran Army is working on the nation's defense and has never committed any action which may be termed offensive. Its actions, rather, are completely defensive because this is the army's mission and it is fulfilling it according to pertinent orders.

Therefore, the people must be completely at ease. I ask the Salvadoran people to work and maintain the conduct we have observed up to now and feel confident that we are handling matters in the best possible way.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS UN HUMAN RIGHTS FINDINGS

PA040146 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2235 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Government today characterized a UN General Assembly resolution on the human rights situation and on liberty in El Salvador as "unacceptable" and invited that organization to visit the country.

The Foreign Ministry of El Salvador has issued a communique noting that the UN resolution "is unacceptable because it is characterizing situations without the backing of any proceedings that could serve as a basis of evidence and because it is not objective since it makes evident its partiality and encourages some sectors to use violence as a means to secure political power in the country."

El Salvador did not send a delegation to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission presently meeting in Bern, Switzerland. The fact that the Salvadoran Government has not sent anyone "must not be interpreted as disregarding the importance of the tasks of the human rights commission." The government is asking that its communique be read to the commission and distributed as an official document.

The Salvadoran Government has invited the human rights commission to verify "the situation in the country." These are some of the theses of the Salvadoran Government regarding the UN resolution:

--The situation in El Salvador is not a human rights problem or a conflict between the government and the governed, since the Salvadoran people have rejected calls for a general strike and for an insurrection. Evidence of this is the failure of the left in its "final offensive."

--The government has offered amnesty to all those who give up their arms. It has announced elections. It has invited all groups to a dialogue aimed at a pacification and is implementing a disarmament campaign among the civilian population.

--The situation in El Salvador, which is characterized by crises of structural violence [violencia estructural], is part of a "prolonged people's war" plan being carried out by guerrilla movements of the extreme left that are being helped from abroad, according to what has been extensively established.

On the other hand, armed ultrarightist organizations are trying to recover their old privileges and are opposed to the revolutionary process of profound economic and social reforms being carried out by the government.

The government report does not refer to any of the charges made by the human rights commission or to the murder of two members of that commission, which is presently acting underground because its offices were seized and closed and its members have been accused repeatedly of "being linked to subversive elements."

RADIO VENCEREMOS: DUARTE LACKS LEGITIMACY

PA041328 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In Sonsonate last Sunday, Jose Napoleon Duarte, a spurious president, assumed that he could speak on behalf of the Salvadoran people. The acting dictator, appointed by the imperialist interventionists tried to justify the increasing flow of U.S. arms and advisers. In an evident proof of weakness, militarized Duartism no longer believes it has the power to hold back the landslide and this is the reason for the increasing number of U.S. military officers in charge of land operations and air raids against the civilian population, which is suffering the consequences of the U.S. bombs.

In his raving loquacity, the puppet disguised as president of El Salvador reiterated his decision to pardon the people for their struggle and heroic efforts against the dictatorship. The tyrant promised to pardon what he called political crimes. In other words, one of the worst war criminals in the history of Central America talks about pardoning the people who are questioning his legality as president and denouncing him as a usurper of power. People are asking: Who is President Duarte? On what legal basis does he remain in power?

The Amin Dada of El Salvador is concealing from the people and young military officers the truth about the so-called peace treaty with Honduras. This puppet would never dare disclose the secret deal made with the Honduran Army regarding the volcanoes of the territory in dispute. Duarte could not explain what Honduran troops were doing in our town of Joateca at 0600 on 31 January when our forces occupied this town in Morazan Department. What explanation does Duarte have for the arrest of six Salvadorans by the Honduran Army and their subsequent delivery to the dictatorship for their execution in our territory near Sabaneta in northern Morazan? How does militarized Duartism explain the presence of Honduran troops in military operations in La Union Department? What does it have to say about the presence of Honduran planes bombing our lines when we occupied San Francisco Gotera for 3 days? Like a typical military dictator, Sergeant Duarte, in order to place himself in the presidential chair, has sold his soul to the devil, has completely sold out to U.S. imperialism, even making secret agreements with the Honduran dictatorship which violates the country's territorial integrity.

U.S. LEFT, WORLD SUBVERSION CAUSED UNREST

PA032330 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Mar 81 p 9

[Editorial]

[Excerpt] It would be absolutely naive not to admit that the general distrust among businessmen is due to recent political events caused by the pressure and meddling that international subversion and the U.S. leftwing have exerted on Salvadoran affairs.

No one doubts that a program of deep social changes was badly needed in El Salvador. But it is a big mistake to think that these changes should have a totalitarian or socialist character such as Mr White and the mad groups staining the country with blood were trying to impose through violence.

We do not need so many regulations. On the contrary, we should start eliminating those accumulated since the Alliance for Progress and start broadening the field of free enterprise and diminishing government interference in the citizens' life and work.

AGREEMENTS WITH LEFTISTS BENEFIT ONLY USSR

PA032213 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1223 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Station commentary: "Alliances and Deals With the Leftists"]

[Text] Alliances and deals made with the Marxist-Leninists have been disappointing to those who in good faith foolishly committed themselves to believing that the extremists would sincerely honor an agreement. Treaties that concern a country's sovereignty, its territory and its institutions should have the people's approval. Considering that the Russian bear is behind the alliances, deals and relations with the communists, pulling the strings, one has to be a powerful country to see that equity and justice prevail in dealing with them.

It is our opinion that dealings with countries which have anything to do with the USSR and its satellites of the socialist bloc, which are currently trying by every means to destabilize the democratic system in the continent, are only going to pay dividends to the cause of the Soviets while the other parties will have to suffer the consequences of these relations.

TERRORISM CAUSES GREATEST HARM TO PEOPLE

PA032310 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1240 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Considerable damage to small businesses, grocery stores, hospitals, movie theaters, elevators, restaurants and other places was the result of terrorist acts in San Salvador and Cojutepeque. In this manner the enemies of the people are doing progressively great harm to the sectors needing public services the most. In hospitals, men, women, children and old people under intensive care have suffered the consequences of electric power failures. The same thing occurred in supermarkets, grocery stores and homes, where meat and other products have spoiled.

It is time the people realized the intentions of those whose task has been to damage public services. These terrorist acts are affecting the workers who depend on these services for their livelihood. These atrocities are committed by the enemies of the people. With the people's cooperation, the security forces have been locating these wrongdoers who have tried to take cover in the shadow of their own hypocrisy.

FMLN ISSUES BULLETIN ON LATEST MILITARY ACTIONS

PA041433 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Bulletin read by Victor Guerrero, a spokesman for the general command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front--no date or number of bulletin given]

[Text] The information section of the general command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] informs the Salvadoran people and all the peoples of the world:

On Saturday, 28 February 1981, the enemy launched a vast criminal operation in (Feretal), Chaparral, Corozal, El Salitre, El Transito, Los Ramirez, Tres Ceibas and El Roblar Cantons, all in the district of Guazapa, Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department.

At 1800, a contingent of approximately 150 combined troops of the army and the repressive forces clashed with heroic fighters of the FMLN who were defending the civilian population, the victims of enemy abuses. Heavy fighting ensued. The enemy troops were forced to retreat. Our fighters cornered them near a cliff. Many of the enemy who were wounded fell into the abyss, while others fled in a disorderly manner. Since this heavy fighting has been underway for the past 3 days, it has not been possible to count the casualties resulting from this first confrontation. We can confirm that at least one Sergeant Correa from the National Guard post at Suchitoto was taken by helicopter, along with others seriously wounded, to the military hospital in San Salvador.

At 2100 on Saturday, 28 February, the enemy attempted to infiltrate El Salitre and El Transito Cantons in Suchitoto, Guazapa, but its movements were detected by our forces. We immediately established a tight cordon around the enemy and the ensuring fight lasted over 6 hours. Coming up against the firepower and courage of our fighters, the enemy fled in panic, taking away its many casualties. After our fighters regrouped, we realized that we had not had a single casualty. The fighting people prepared for more fighting with weapons and homemade materiel like molotov cocktails, contact bombs [as heard] and so forth, and reinforced their shooting positions, trenches and barricades.

In the war of extermination launched by the oligarchy and imperialism against our people, on Saturday, 28 February, 14 sons of the people were massacred in a cowardly manner in the area between Atiquisaya and Chalchuapa.

Sunday, 1 March, 0900: Fighting continued in the area around Guazapa. The enemy tried to get in through (Feretal), Chaparral, El Salitre and El Transito Cantons. There was more fighting and the results were highly favorable to our forces. A tank truck taking thousands of liters of water for the Suchitoto Garrison was ambushed at La Bermuda Canton. The enemy has admitted the FMLN destroyed the truck and has played down its casualties, mentioning only four National Guardsmen, including the driver of the truck.

In the same report, the enemy admitted that the other guardsmen who were in the truck found it very difficult to break out of the FMLN encirclement. At the time that this war bulletin was being prepared, headquarters was awaiting information regarding the casualties and possible enemy prisoners.

Fighting in the area of Guazapa, Suchitoto, has lasted for over 48 hours and so far the puppet army has been unable to report a single military victory. Quite the contrary, the fighting has been greatly disadvantageous from the viewpoint of the genocidal troops' intentions.

On that Sunday, in the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, many squads occupied a town, the name of which we are withholding for security reasons, to commemorate another anniversary of the massacre and electoral fraud of 28 February 1977. A political ceremony was held, at which Benito, our companero peasant leader, gave a speech. The main feature of the ceremony was the holding of an outdoor Mass with some 400 parishioners participating. The priest, in his sermon, condemned those who want to reduce religion to mere spiritual matters to make the workers forget about fighting for a new society.

The priest asked vigorously: Do you believe that God is with the government junta or with the armed forces? Do you think that God is on the side of the massacrers? Do you think that God is on the side of the North Americans, who want to thwart the peoples' just aspirations? The priest himself replied: No, God is not with them. God is with the people, on the side of the humble, on the side of the humiliated, suffering people.

This Mass, which was totally linked to the interests of the people and Christianity, was in great contrast to the mass held in San Vicente, where Monsignor Aparicio sanctified the destruction, the killing and the abuses committed by the army in the neighboring town of San Lorenzo and the surrounding areas.

Also on Sunday, 1 March, a military patrol was ambushed in the San Antonio neighborhood of Santa Ana. The enemy admitted having sustained two casualties. The rest of the troops fled in haste and disorder.

Monday, 2 March: The enemy admitted having killed some 300 civilians, whom it described as subversives, during the criminal operation launched at Conchagua Volcano, La Union Department, in the Francisco Sanchez eastern front. The captain of the detachment admitted the military defeat, confessing that some 1,500 FMLN fighters had managed to break through the gigantic cordon established by the enemy with the support of heavy artillery and aviation. As always, the puppet army sought to minimize the numerous casualties it sustained.

At 0800 on Monday, 2 March, our fighters from the Francisco Sanchez eastern front tested their capability to move large contingents of troops in a large-scale operation by attacking enemy positions in Meanguera, Morazan Department. It deployed containment forces on all the access roads to the town, specifically on the highways leading to San Francisco Gotera, Osicala, Villa Rosario, Jocoaitique and at the turnoff of the main highway of northern Morazan. The enemy forces detected our movements as we entered the town, whereupon we launched our crushing attack on the enemy positions. In less than 1 hour, our forces put the enemy to flight, inflicting many casualties, while smaller groups of the enemy which had been dispersed were totally annihilated and their weapons recovered.

The enemy attempted to send reinforcements from neighboring towns, which led to heavy fighting at the roadblocks established by the FMLN. This fighting lasted approximately 3 hours, with the number of enemy casualties increasing. The toll of this action, in which the townspeople gave broad support, is as follows: Enemy casualties, no less than 20; FMLN casualties, 2. A large number of G-3 rifles and ammunition were recovered.

At 0900 on Monday, 2 March, a fighter plane which was supposed to carry out a punishing bombing attack against our forces that were retreating after the attack on Meanguera instead bombed its own positions in Jocoaitique and Perquin. The panic and casualties inflicted on the enemy by this self-bombing has lowered the already low morale of troops in the area. A helicopter gunship, which was supposed to support the bombing, was not able to fire because of the confusion that was created.

In the last 24 hours, the enemy has launched a large-scale genocidal operation against towns in northern Chalatenango. In our next war bulletin, we will provide broad information on this.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front has announced that Colonel Majano was arrested by the Guatemalan Army and confirmed that peasant leader Facundo Guardado has been imprisoned by the Honduran regime.

In one of his most servile and traitorous statements, the genocidal Duarte today justified the Yankee intervention in our country. The FMLN condemns these acts of servilism. The FMLN repudiates the kidnapping of Guillermo Oswaldo Hasbun, vice president of the dental association, and demands his immediate release.

FMLN ATTACKS GARRISONS NEAR HONDURAN BORDER

PA041417 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador--The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has increased its operations in at least three Salvadoran departments. Official sources of the Defense Ministry yesterday confirmed that the FMLN actions against military garrisons in towns near the Honduran border have continued.

In Arcatao, Chalatenango Department, 90 km north of San Salvador, three FMLN detachments attacked the local military garrison with light automatic weapons, inflicting five casualties on the civilian patrolmen of the rightist organizations that support the government. After setting fire to a local garrison of the uniformed civilian patrol, the guerrillas seized a large number of 9mm pistols and G-3 rifles that the army had stored there.

Further Report

FL042122 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2039 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 4 Mar (SALPRESS-NOTIMEX)--Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] guerrillas have stepped up their attacks on military garrisons near the Honduran border, it was reported here today.

An FMLN command this morning ambushed an army convoy made up of two truckloads of soldiers, a small tank and a jeep near the "black bridge." At least five soldiers were killed and an undetermined number wounded.

In the same department of La Paz, 60 km southeast of the capital, a government vehicle that had to stop before a barricade was set on fire by guerrilla squads of the FMLN.

Meanwhile, four soldiers died today when guerrilla commandos of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front ambushed a military convoy near the city of Jocoatique, 200 km northeast of San Salvador.

The rebel radio station "Radio Venceremos" has been broadcasting from the vicinity of Jocoatique for more than a month twice a day. Military authorities have been unable to interrupt its transmissions.

Elsewhere, groups of FMLN militiamen today set fire to a U.S.-owned Chevron gas station located on Ejercito Boulevard, an industrial area. Damage is estimated at approximately $50,000.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN CONCHAGUA AREA END

PA040202 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 2 Mar 81 p 15

[Text] An armed forces spokesman has reported that the military operations around Conchagua Volcano have ended. A large number of guerrillas tried to set up a front there so they could continue receiving arms coming through Nicaragua.

The report did not give any figures on casualties in the operation; all it said was that the armed forces operation in the sector had ended.

CATHOLIC CHURCH ASKS FOR MAJANO'S RELEASE

PA020238 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1820 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 1 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Catholic Church today asked for the release of Col Adolfo Majano, former member of the revolutionary government junta, who has been held by the Salvadoran Armed Forces for more than 1 week.

Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, said today in his Sunday homily at the cathedral that "Colonel Majano is not a guerrilla or a subversive and should therefore be treated differently."

"Colonel Majano was the promoter of the 15 October coup d'etat and a member of the revolutionary government junta until recently. His arrest is not an isolated incident since he is not a common criminal or a vulgar subversive just because he supposedly encourages the guerrillas," said the monsignor.

According to Monsignor Rivera y Damas "one has to take into consideration that the position of Colonel Majano is due to his political thoughts--political thoughts which have awakened both inside and outside the country many sympathies since he has always considered what is best for a democratic solution with the participation of all sectors."

He added that "undoubtedly the military code will be able to judge his case but I want to make some remarks on the matter: first, it is not a criminal or a subversive who is being tried but rather a discordant voice, not as an immature opposition, but as a hope for peace."

"Second, we must remember that he has awakened sympathies, not only for his moderate line of government, but because he was seen with great hope by the people. They saw in him an honest and sincere soldier who is now at the mercy of those who were in power with him for not agreeing to other proposals."

Monsignor Rivera y Damas also asked for respect for Col Adolfo Majano's life, as well as for the lives of other imprisoned Salvadorans arrested in the last few hours by the security corps, for whose immediate freedom or transfer to the corresponding courts he asked.

Monsignor Rivera y Damas said that the junta made a good decision in appointing an amnesty commission to study one by one the cases of the guerrillas who wish to obtain amnesty before 11 March, which is the deadline for the government's offer. "What is required now," concluded the monsignor, "is that the institution and its decisions be respected, since it is an important step forward for the pacification of El Salvador."

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALAN-SALVADORAN-HONDURAN SUMMIT PLANNED

PA041733 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0158 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, president of Guatemala, announced today that a meeting will be held by the presidents of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

The president made the announcement this afternoon in Quezaltenango, 225 km west of the capital, during a government ceremony.

Christian Democratic Party member Napoleon Duarte is president of the Salvadoran junta and Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia is president of Honduras.

Lucas Garcia said that the date for the presidential meeting has not been set, but that it will be held "in the near future."

The meeting will probably be held in Tegucigalpa, he added.

He also said that arrangements are being made for a meeting between himself and the Mexican president, Jose Lopez Portillo.

Although he did not give a date, Romeo Lucas said that the possible meeting with Lopez Portillo would be held in Mexico.

PAPER WELCOMES NEW U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD COMMUNISM

PA042007 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 24 Feb 81 p 2

["National Current Events" column: "The Sophistry of the New York TIMES," Part I]

[Text] The abundant information gathered by the United States to demonstrate how arms have been given to the Salvadoran guerrillas--a typical international plot involving some half a dozen countries--has revealed, for those who were as yet unaware of the fact, that the events in Central America and specifically in El Salvador are a substantive part of a Soviet master plan to establish a chain of satellite states in this hemisphere under the direct protectorship of Cuba, which is, as everyone knows, a protectorate of Moscow.

It is not logical to suppose that this evidence was unknown to the State Department until now. The U.S. espionage services in this area have always been characterized by their efficiency and speed. How could they have missed something so notorious, carried out almost brazenly for such a long time? Impossible. It must be due to the fact that those in charge of this effort, well aware of the facts, took care to hide them or to ignore them in an attitude of open complicity. It must be recalled that the conduct of foreign policy was in the hands, until a short time ago, of persons who wished to promote the political destabilization of the isthumus and the socialization of these republics. An influx of arms, as they were able to see in Nicaragua, is a decisive lever for the success of such movements, if this is accompanied simultaneously by a blockade against the legally constituted authorities. The National Guard in Nicaragua surrendered while still intact because of an absolute lack of materiel, while the rebels had an open international supply line.

What must be noted, now that the attitude of the State Department has changed radically with regard to events in this region, is that it has finally realized that this is not a case of isolated and unrelated events, but rather a strategy directed at undermining the security of the United States and at disrupting the continental balance in Moscow's favor. The State Department has realized, before it is too late, that it would be suicidal to remain indifferent to the Soviet machinations or renounce the U.S. role on the world stage and, more specifically, in the American hemisphere. If necessary, said Mr Meese, a special counselor to President Reagan, a military blockade can be established in the Caribbean to prevent arms traffic from Cuba or any other place. These are strong words that indicate the U.S. decision to take up the communist challenge wherever necessary.

The effect that the new U.S. behavior has on observers depends on each person's ideological-political affiliation. The sympathy or rejection generated by Salvadoran events will determine the measure to which that behavior is accepted or rejected. Some will consider this behavior to be the natural result of the need to defend the democratic system, based on respect for the freedom of the individual. To others it will be an act of intervention, an imperialist gesture in defense of oligarchic interests, which is one of the many euphemistic ways of expressing support for the revolutionary cause. The important thing is for it to provoke a defining of positions in every case, regardless of the rhetorical resources that may be employed.

Look at the case of the New York TIMES. That newspaper has a tendency to lean toward the revolutionary movements of the misnamed Third World and to do so in an emphatic manner when our hemisphere is concerned. That is nothing new. It is a radical policy that goes back a long way, but its true nature has never been admitted. It is disguised as extreme liberalism, as intransigent democratic orthodoxy which accidentally converges with the strategy of international communism.

For this reason, it surprises no one that the State Department revelations should have received from that paper a specious and equivocal comment. The paper said, in essence, with derisive intent, that "the Salvadoran revolution" is not the result of weapons that the guerrillas receive from Moscow or Havana, but of the social conditions prevailing in that country; that a "genuine approach" should be made to the "democrats among the insurgents" and that the military "standoff" should open the doors to negotiations for a political solution. This would appear to be a dispassionate, almost academic approach--one which is allegedly of democratic inspiration. But actually, as we will see later, it is based on fallacies that have been brought into vogue by the "antielites", by intellectuals at the service of Marxism and its plans for world hegemony.

PARTIES PREPARE FOR 'APATHETIC' 1982 ELECTIONS

PA031353 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] With only 1 year to go before general elections are held in our country, it appears that there are only two sure presidential candidates for what apparently will be an apathetic election campaign.

The Nationalist Renewal Party, PNR, has Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, who could not find a party that would support him in the past elections, as its candidate. Mario Sandoval Alarcon is the candidate of the National Liberation Movement, MLN. It has been officially announced that the MLN will initiate its election campaign on 8 March.

The Revolutionary Party, whose leaders are busy revitalizing and organizing its branches, is still going with Jorge Garcia Granado. The other two traditional parties, Christian Democracy and the Democratic Institutional Party, PID, are taking a wait-and-see attitude toward Guatemala's political life and have not clearly indicated yet what their participation in the 1982 elections will be.

The United Revolutionary Front maintains a silence similar to that of the PID. The Authentic Nationalist Central, CAN, is carrying out intense activity within its rank-and-file. The National Unity Front, FUN, has done an outstanding job in the past 2 weeks promoting political initiatives such as the creation of a large broad front with a single candidate and the request to former President Enrique Peralta to joint active political life.

FUN has been the only party that has talked about several possible presidential candidates, at this moment apparently narrowed down to three persons: Roberto Arejos Arzu, Ramiro Ponce Monroy and Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre.

Violence is the main reason for the citizens' apathy toward the March 1982 elections, FUN spokesman Francisco Reyes has said:

[Begin recording] I believe that the citizens of Guatemala are apathetic as a result of the uncomfortable situation resulting from the violence we have endured. However, I believe that Guatemalans still believe a democratic change of government would somehow solve the violence that has enveloped us. Therefore, I do believe that the Guatemalans will go to the polls, because they must realize that democracy, as represented by votes, is one of the bases for our country getting out of the situation in which it finds itself. [end recording]

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER, NICARAGUAN ENVOY DISCUSS PROBLEMS

PA041704 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, Honduran foreign minister, met yesterday with Guillermo Suarez Rivas, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, to review several aspects of relations between the two countries.

Suarez said the meeting was fruitful, and he added: I firmly believe there is an inexhaustible way to solve the various problems in our countries. That method is through dialogue, constructive understanding and the mutual understanding that must exist between the two nations.

Regarding the latest border incidents, the official feels that they are being resolved through diplomatic channels to guarantee a full return to normalcy between the two nations and to avoid a resurgence of problems.

Finally, he said that Honduran-Nicaraguan relations are most cordial and every effort is being made to preserve harmony and peace. He added that both governments are working toward that goal.

Military Spokesman

PA031919 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Report by Yolanda Aviles]

[Text] Maj Julio Armando Pabon, Honduran Armed Forces public relations chief, has talked to this radio station about a report in a capital city newspaper yesterday headlined "Unavoidable Danger of War with Nicaragua," by AP correspondent Freddy Cuevas Bustillo. Major Pabon said:

[Begin recording] The truth is that it was an interpretation, you could say, by the news agency correspondent here in Honduras. It is all the result of an opinion that I aired as the armed forces public relations officer. I clearly voiced the military institution's concern over the many provocations--why not call them that--against our soldiers along the Nicaraguan border. In addition to voicing our concern to the national and international public, we also stated our true feelings and our sincere admiration for peace and other factors that lead to harmony with the other Central American nations, notably with the nation in question. But we want to make it clear that our statements by no means meant or were even intended to mean that war with that country is inevitable. This is just a very true and clear concern.

We also cited the remarks by two prominent political leaders, Zuniga Augustinus and Suazo Cordoba, representatives of two Honduran political parties. They voiced solidarity with the Honduran Government's political efforts and with the clear-cut, firm, determined work that the Honduran Armed Forces are doing as the guarantor of sovereignty and territorial integrity. In any event, the desire of the armed forces was to make it clear through me to all Hondurans what our real feelings and concerns are and also to tell the Honduran people that we are always ready, standing at attention, to take appropriate action. [end recording]

When asked if the border is calm after the meeting of Honduran and Nicaraguan military chiefs, he replied:

[Begin recording] Of course, the commander of that military region, following instructions given by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, chief of the armed forces, held the meeting to try to find the means to investigate, especially by the other side, the anomalies that have occurred and to implement the regulatory measures that will put an end to the confrontations. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES REORGANIZATION OF JUNTA

PA041818 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Nicaraguan Government Junta communique announcing reorganization of junta, read by junta Secretary Emilio Baltodano--live]

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction addresses the heroic Nicaraguan people to communicate to them that after discussing a proposal from the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate aimed at achieving an overall reorganization of the government apparatus to guarantee greater cohesion, efficiency and effectivity, it is embodying in decrees with the force of law and other resolutions the following measures:

1. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will consist of three members: Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who will act as its coordinator; Rafael Cordova Rivas; and Sergio Ramirez Mercado. Thus composed, the junta will strengthen its function as top organ of the executive branch and as a leadership organ for firm implementation of the policies of the central government at a time when the national and international situation demand this step.

2. The Council of Government is created. It will be the immediate consultative body of the junta, which will discuss and propose to the executive branch for immediate decision all matters concerning the government's economic and social policy and the other fundamental aspects of the governmental sphere.

The Council of Government will be coordinated by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra and, in addition to the three members of the junta of the government, [break in transmission for a few seconds]

3. Moises Hassan will become a member of the Council of Government and Dr Arturo Cruz has been named Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, for which purpose the respective formal agreement is being requested.

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Year of defense and production, Government House, 4 March 1981.

Amendment Decree

PA041842 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1733 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Decree issued by Nicaraguan Government junta, read by Arturo Cruz with a statement by Cruz after completion of reading--live]

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, exercising its power, decrees the following:

Article No 11 of the Constitution of 20 July 1979, published in Gazette No 1 of 22 August 1979, amended in turn by decree No 406 published in Gazette No 111 of 19 May 1980, is amended and will read as follows:

Article 11: The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is composed of Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who will act as its coordinator; Rafael Cordova Rivas; and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, selected by the revolutionary government from among the various Nicaraguan political and socioeconomic sectors.

The present decree will go into effect at the time of its publication in any news media. It will be subsequently published in the Gazette, the official daily.

Issued in Managua on 4 March 1981, year of defense and production.

Signed: Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Rivas, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Arturo J. Cruz, Moises Hassan Morales.

In this way, the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate responds to a need that has arisen during its administration, the need to give greater cohesiveness to the government apparatus in the area of the executive branch.

We are certain that, in this way, the government will operate more efficiently at all levels.

Upon leaving the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and assuming a new post (?in) the revolutionary government, I wish to reiterate before my country's citizens my absolute faith in the revolutionary government and in the revolution, which I have always said is the most transcendental event in our history.

Absolute pluralism is guaranteed in Nicaragua and the revolutionary government harbors sincere wishes for national unity. Thank you. [applause]

Cruz Announcement 'Surprising'

PA050012 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] It was surprising today to hear Dr Arturo Cruz reading the government decree that reorganized the national reconstruction junta, reducing its members from five to three--Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, and his own appointment as new Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington. [recorded passage indistinct]

Dr Arturo Cruz replaces Rita Delia Casco Montenegro, who has held that post since the triumph of the revolution. Dr Casco, according to Foreign Ministry sources, will be appointed ambassador to Canada.

After reading the government decree amending Article 11 of the statutes, Dr Cruz said he "wants to reiterate his complete faith in the revolutionary government and in the revolution, which I consider the most important event of this century."

He added that "the government guarantees political pluralism" and that he believed the reorganization will also guarantee national unity.

In his new position, Dr Cruz will be part of a team with other members of the Group of 12, namely Casimiro Sotelo and Dr Javier Chamorro Mora, who was appointed ambassador to the United Nations, replacing Victor Tinoco.

Ramirez Comments

PA041946 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The National Reconstruction Government junta is now composed of three members. The Council of Government has been established as a consultative body. An important communique issued over a radio and television network announced today that the National Reconstruction Government junta has become a triumvirate. This will give it greater cohesion, efficiency and effectiveness. The coordinator of the junta is Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra and its members are Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez Mercado. They will exercise the functions of the top body of executive power and direction of the policy of the central government.

A Council of Government has also been established. It will be the junta's consultative body which will discuss and propose to the executive for its immediate decision all the affairs dealing with the government's economic and social policies and the other essential aspects of the government sector. The Council of Government will be coordinated by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra and the other two members of the junta along with representatives of key government areas. Sergio Ramirez said that the names of the members of the Council of Government will subsequently be made known. However, it was announced that Moises Hassan Morales is officially a member of the Council of Government.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, one of the three members of the junta, gives us some details of the reorganization and various aspects of Nicaragua's foreign policy, particularly toward the United States:

[Begin recording in progress] ...He becomes coordinator of the government junta as the decree states. He will have functions of coordination in the junta and the Council of Governent.

[Question] How are the relations between your country and the United States at this time?

[Answer] On our part they are good. On the part of the United States, you would have to ask the U.S. Government.

[Question] [Words indistinct] since there was an economic cabinet?

[Answer] (?It will) undergo a complete reorganization at this time--all the internal structures of the work of the junta and its cabinet--and with the creation of the Council of Government there will be a more complete reorganization that will be announced later. [end recording]

HAIG STATEMENT ON SUSPENDED ECONOMIC AID REPORTED

PA031455 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Washington--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said that the United States will make a decision on the suspended economic aid to Nicaragua within 2 weeks. According to Haig, this is due to the Nicaraguan Government's reiteration that the supply of weapons to the Salvadoran revolutionaries is not being carried out through Nicaraguan territory and that such actions will not be carried out in the future. The secretary of state said that his country is closely watching whether the guarantees given by Nicaragua are translated into actions and fact. He said that the United States will decide on the famous $15 million that it has held back within 2 weeks.

The statement refutes the report on the definite withholding of the loan to Nicaragua. The loan has been suspended while an official decision is made. This decision will partially indicate whether or not the policy of aggressions and blackmail against the Sandinist people's revolution will worsen.

Instructions to Envoy in U.S.

PA042001 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The revolutionary government's Foreign Ministry has instructed our ambassador in Washington to investigate the statements made by secretary of state according to which Nicaragua has agreed to suspend its alleged arms supplies to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Felicio Alvarez, who is in charge of the Information and Press Office at the Foreign Ministry, explains:

[Begin recording] In connection with an EFE report datelined 2 March in Washington, according to which Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that the Nicaraguan Government had promised to stop helping the Salvadoran guerrillas, I can tell you that acting Foreign Minister Fiallos has already contacted our ambassador to Washington, Rita Delia Casco Montenegro, to approach high-ranking officials in Washington [words indistinct] the State Department if Secretary of State Alexander Haig has indeed said that. [end recording]

RADIO SANDINO VIEWS U.S. STAND ON EL SALVADOR

PA040334 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The White Paper tries to conceal the black dealings of U.S. imperialism in the Tom Thumb of America and in all the Central American isthmus. While today the largest U.S. newspapers, such as the Miami HERALD, the Washington POST and the New York TIMES publish the contents of the U.S. White Paper on the Salvadoran case, the U.S. foreign policy in Central America has suffered a new setback.

The White Paper itself admits that the Salvadoran patriots do not have weapons manufactured by socialist countries, as was said by State Department officials who had been using this as an argument in favor of their no longer veiled intervention in the sister country.

In order to inform the people on the contents of the so-called White Paper, we have interviewed Eligio Alvarez Montalvan [not further identified]. Will you give us a summary of it?

[Montalvan] Basically the White Paper uses 300 documents to prove the interference of the socialists and particularly the Soviet Union and Cuba, in the delivery of weapons to the Salvadoran rebels. It says more or less the following: In brief it claims that in recent years insurgency in El Salvador has become an example of an indirect armed aggression by communist powers acting through Cuba. This is what the paper tries to prove. Naturally this proof serves to justify a massive U.S. intervention in Salvadoran domestic affairs.

[Announcer] There is something evident in reading the summary published by the Miami HERALD. The United States Government itself admits that there are no socialist weapons in the hands of Salvadoran patriots.

[Montalvan] Well, they really admit it, because the arsenal of weapons apparently delivered by the socialist and Third World countries, such as Vietnam and Ethiopia, are of U.S. manufacture. The White Paper states that the captured weapons include G-3's which are made in the FRG. There are also Galil and Uzi rifles made by Israel. Here are Thompson submachineguns, old fashioned but very efficient, which appear as contributed by Ethiopia and there are M-16's and Chinese rocket launchers. There is not a single Soviet-built weapon. The White Paper claims that the socialists prepared this alibi. This is precisely why 60 tons of weapons came from Vietnam where they were captured from the U.S. Army and from Ethiopia, presumably from those captured from Somalia. The White Paper claims that the socialists did this purposely.

[Announcer] In brief, Eligio, how do you view the White Paper's justification?

[Montalvan] Well, another U.S. analyst wrote in the same newspaper. There is a section called "Viewpoint." It included an article by a North American, William M. Leogrande. This gentleman is a political science director in Washington University, a specialist on Latin America affairs and author of a book entitled "The Cuban Political Activity in Africa in 1979 and 1980." This man is apparently a liberal scholar and says more or less the following: He says in brief that with this White Paper the United States is trying to include El Salvador in a overall policy, making it appear as part of the East-West confrontation, a clash between the two superpowers in El Salvador and that, therefore, the United States must act forcefully to eliminate the rebellion in El Salvador.

The information included in the White Paper on El Salvador caused a great setback to the Pentagon's interfering policies in the domestic affairs of the Salvadoran people.

In their search for justification for more direct intervention with their repressive force in Central America, the U.S. Government claimed that socialist countries had supplied weapons to the Salvadoran patriots. This supposition is denied by the White Paper itself, when it admits that the Salvadoran patriots only have weapons which the U.S. Government has supplied to their puppet governments.

Newspapers such as the Miami HERALD summarized, in yesterday's edition, the 178 pages of the U.S. White Paper which says that the Salvadoran rebels have only Garands, Thompsons and other weapons made in the United States.

'PROGRESSIVE' FORCES OPPOSING U.S. POLICY

PA041953 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] While the U.S. Government increases its interventionist escalation in Central America and the Caribbean, turning the Antillean sea into a veritable stage for its air and naval power, launching its forces of pressure and blackmail against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and shamelessly increasing its military intervention in El Salvador, the world's progressive and democratic forces reaffirm their positions on the side of our people's national anti-imperialist and patriotic struggle for liberation.

But it is not only those forces. Also supporting the struggle for political detente in our area are the immense majority of countries which, either because of humanitarian reasons or because they have themselves experienced the horrors of war, are taking extreme measures to remove from the world the specter of a world conflagration. They are countries which, although geographically distant, have realized the danger of Vietnamization, which might represent greater interference by U.S. imperialism in our domestic affairs and, consequently, the possibility of this degenerating into an international or even world conflict.

Evident expression of this concern is the total failure of the urgent diplomatic missions sent by the U.S. State Department to knock on the doors of the European and Latin American foreign ministries in order to show their famous evidence, to explain their policy for the area and to request the support of those governments for that policy.

In Europe, not even England, which according to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, admires and supports the conservative values upheld by the new U.S. administration, gave its support to the envoy sent by Reagan's government. With regard to the Latin American governments, one phrase sums up the results: They were sent packing.

But that was not all: The world's progressive and democratic peoples and forces are turning their backs on the U.S. warmongering policy in Central America and the Caribbean area. The Socialist International's meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean, which was recently held in Panama, constituted a firm response from that important political sector of our America to Washington's militarist policy toward Central America.

The more than 20 Latin American political leaders representing 16 countries in this continent, who attended that meeting, signed a document opposing the U.S. militarist policy toward Central America and supporting the Sandinist people's revolution with determination.

The document, which in its main section especially denounces and repudiates the recent economic blackmail measures adopted by the U.S.Government against our government, as its text reads, is in addition an eloquent recognition of the fact that the Nicaraguan revolutionary process has achieved significant successes in spite of the counter-revolutionary campaign which we repudiate and which is manifested in the form of attempts to bring about political and economic destabilization, as the document also states in one of its main parts.

This position by the various democratic and revolutionary political parties of Latin America disproves the campaign of misinformation and diversion currently being carried out by the reactionary sectors within the Reagan administration and the United States, Latin American and local press in connection with our country's revolutionary process.

Reaffirming his condemnation of the aggressive U.S. policy, Pierre (Chory), secretary of foreign relations of the Socialist International, said that that country should modify its militarist policy and stop attacking small countries like Grenada and Nicaragua.

Commenting on the embargo of the loan to import wheat, which must be used to buy wheat from the Americans themselves, (Chory) indicated: I think it is indecent to use hunger as a weapon against a country. And he added: If the United States has any difference with Nicaragua, it must resolve it by diplomatic means and not use the people's hunger as a way of exerting pressure.

In analyzing the area's situation, the consensus reached at the meeting held in Panama stresses that the old system is crumbling in Central America and that a new democratic and pluralist one is now emerging. It adds that self-determination, free from any interference is a right of our people.

It is easy to understand that history is forcefully moving forward, that the hour of the peoples has arrived and that despite the dangers posed by the pressure and threats of the still-powerful forces that oppose history, the peoples can foil those plans, as was shown by the failure of Reagan's special missions to Europe and Latin America, and more recently by the meeting in Panama of democratic and revolutionary parties of Latin America and the Caribbean.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANSWERS U.S. ACCUSATIONS

PA032203 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Feb 81 pp 1, 9

[Second part of interview with USSR Ambassador German Schlyapnikov by Sofia Montenegro; No date given; First part published in 27 February Latin America DAILY REPORT, p 14]

[Excerpt] BARRICADA: Going on to another subject, what is your opinion of the U.S. State Department's statements on alleged Soviet-Cuban interference in Central America, specifically in Nicaragua?

Schlyapnikov: Look, what is happening is that Washington, which still considers Latin America as its backyard, is causing this uproar to hide its imperious actions in El Salvador and other countries of the continent, trying to turn peoples' attention away from the real terrorist actions of the United States and its accomplices.

With this campaign about a Soviet presence in Central America, specifically in Nicaragua, it is trying to prepare world opinion for the broadening of its own interference in the domestic affairs of this region for the purpose of smashing national liberation movements.

In this regard I wish to remind you that the new administration, under the pretext of fighting international terrorism, is engaged in a broad and well-oriented campaign against the national liberation movement... In effect, Washington considers "terrorism" equivalent to the just struggle of peoples for their national economic and social liberation, whose legitimacy was long ago recognized by the international community and has been solemnly confirmed by numerous resolutions of the United Nations.

It is incredible. Those who preach these things--deeply offensive to free peoples and states--do not care one bit that their assertions do not stand up to good sense and well-known facts.

The statements of Reagan and Haig that the national liberation of a people and the creation of an independent state is the product of "the hands of Moscow" deeply insult those peoples.

All of this campaign--rather, this political attack--seeks an increase of U.S. military presence in the region, an increase in the struggle against the national liberation movement--even with their marines--and a separation of the national liberation movements from their true friends: the socialist states, and not only them, but from all those who act within positions of solidarity with struggling peoples.

We Will Never Renounce the Struggle for the Liberation of Peoples

BARRICADA: And what can you tell us about a delegation headed by Lawrence Eagleburger, Ronald Reagan's envoy, that is going to visit European governments to show them "proof" of Soviet interference?

What repercussions do you think this proof will have?

Schlyapnikov: Well, this is not the first time the United States has tried to exert strong pressure on Western European governments to get them to support its policy of intervention in other countries.

We consider as serious these attempts by any person to seek any "proof" of direct or military intervention or of the supply of arms by the Soviet Union or any other country. It is just one more case of the low intelligence of those who are now carrying out this aggressive policy in the international arena.

I want to tell you that this trip, or any trip by the United States, to any part of the world, any conversation they may want to hold with any person who sympathizes with this aggressive policy, or who does not sympathize, can N-E-V-E-R change the firm position of our party, our government and our people in favor of peoples struggling for their national liberation, against imperialism and against the cold war that is now developing at the official level in the United States.

We continue firm in our policy of support for the national liberation movement because it is a legitimate movement recognized even by international organizations, as I have already said.

That is why we are not scared, nor are we preoccupied in any way with any foolish step any person of one or another government might want to take against us.

We will continue with our own policy. We do not listen to advice from any administration of any country.

We have our own principles of international policy, our own criterion in this field.

Schlyapnikov on 'Direct Line'

PA041410 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] We have received confirmation concerning who will appear on this Thursday's "Direct Line" program. The management of Radio Sandino has gotten in touch with the U.S. Embassy, where there was great receptivity regarding our invitation for the participation of Ambassador Pezzullo. We received an affirmative reply, but not for this Thursday. We might be presenting U.S. Ambassador Pezzullo on a "Direct Line" program soon. Meanwhile, we confirm that Ambassador Shlyapnikov of the Soviet Union will be on Thursday's program.

CARRION DENIES ARMS SUPPLY TO EL SALVADOR

PA042239 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Nicaragua will officially refute statements by the Honduran defense secretary that contradict previous statements by that country's foreign secretary. Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz also commented on an ACAN-EFE dispatch that says that Nicaragua is giving arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas. Here are his comments:

[Begin recording] [Question] What about relations with Honduras?

[Answer] We have absolutely normal relations. The Honduran foreign secretary recently stated that normal relations exist between Nicaragua and Honduras, so the statement by the Honduran defense secretary to which you are referring conflicts with that. Contradictions are evident in those statements. We are going to ask the Honduran Government for an official explanation of them.

[Question] What is the Nicaraguan Government's position reagarding the ACAN-EFE report in LA PRENSA yesterday to the effect that Nicaragua has suspended the supply of weapons to El Salvador?

[Answer] We have not suspended this because our government has never sent arms to El Salvador. The United States, or some State Department spokesmen, have made those statements but they are completely false. They have even said we have promised to suspend this supply. The Nicaraguan Government cannot promise this because we have never sent weapons to El Salvador and because we are not going to make commitments with the United States regarding things that are our own concern.

[Question] Commander, the North Americans claim they have proof that there has been transshipment of weapons through Nicaragua to El Salvador.

[Answer] Well, they can say whatever they want; the thing is to prove it. They apparently were not able to convince many European and Latin American governments that they recently visited. In public statements those governments rejected the mission of the U.S. Government.

BARRICADA REPORTS RAMIREZ' SANDINO DAY SPEECH

PA041525 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 3

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, during observation of 47th anniversary of the assassination of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino in Niquinohomo on 21 February]

[Excerpts] Sandino founded the nation, but he did so with the people, not with those who betrayed the people and who fight like cats and dogs for the caresses of the foreign whip. It was a fatherland of poor and humble people that we received as a heritage and which we are now trying to consolidate against those who did not want a country yesterday and do not want a country or sovereignty today. They did not want a country and did not want sovereignty. And now, they want to shatter this dream, which is the effort of a free nation; they want to make it impossible to carry out. But it was not because of them that the caress of foreign whips ended in Nicaragua. In this regard, we only had the free and sovereign people who defended their popular sovereignty; their peasant fatherland; their working country; the land of agrarian reform; of cooperatives; of liberated mines and above all, the land that does not obey outside orders.

It is important to speak of sovereignty these days. Sovereignty is a live and ardent word in the Sandinist vocabulary. Sovereignty will never be a dead word for the people. To exercise sovereignty means to face aggression and threats of aggression firmly and serenely, to calmly prepare replies to conspiracies that are plotted against our country. These are indisputable but meditated replies. To defend sovereignty means not to yield to foreign provocations.

But it also means knowing when they have ceased to be provocations and become aggressions. It means not yielding to blackmail and threats and to prepare against any sort of intervention, or interference or meddling in Nicaraguan affairs. These interferences can be armed, but they also can be political or economic.

Today, it can be credit, or the wheat with which we make our bread. Tomorrow, it can be other credit, or they might try to collect at one time everything we owe them, or maybe try to make us pay our debt with the products we export, or to prohibit sales to us of the things we need; these could be food, or spare parts or tractors or medicine. And as a sovereign people, we should be aware of all this.

Sandino used to say that he invited all the men of this continent to live in peace. He invited everyone to live in peace, including the Yankees, he used to say, as long as we are respected. Like yesterday, we say that today's Nicaragua aspires to live in peace. We aspire to be respected, but above all, we aspire to receive respect for the historical irreversible fact of this revolution, which today is identified with Nicaragua, its sovereignty and the people's right to carry out this revolution!

This is respect, the respect we expect from the United States. We expect it from our neighboring countries and all the countries of the earth. We want to live in peace. We want Central American stability, but starting with the fact that our revolution must be acknowledged as incontrovertible. This is the foundation for respect, understanding and peace. As Sandino wanted it, ours can only be a dignified peace, a peace of free men who went to war precisely to be able to live in peace and to build their dreams of a new nation, of a new people in peace. With this peace and the peace we demand as a prerequisite for the stability of the region, we demand respect so that there will be security in Central America. We also bring this up for those who from within think it is possible to conspire against our revolution and to go unpunished. The day may come in which, thanks to their destabilizing efforts, this revolution will fail and they will triumph.

Those who still believe that there exists in our history the possibility of again becoming allies of foreigners against Nicaragua, and later sitting down at the feast to divide the spoils of the nation, must begin to understand that this is no longer possible, that these times have passed. It is no longer possible to use rifles with impunity against the people, or to engage in arms trafficking with those rifles, or to give money to buy them because they will come up against the implaccable fist, the fist of a live Sandino, the fist of the people! (applause)

It is not going to be possible to deprive enterprises of their working capital, their machinery, their raw materials, to take this capital abroad. And it is not going to be possible to go abroad with impunity and to shout lies about the revolution, to shout slanders against the people and their achievements. It is no longer possible to cause people's hunger, maneuvering to have our credits taken away or the cancellation of the economic cooperation of other countries. Those times are gone because now, liars must answer for their lies. There will be no more lies with impunity, no matter how much the liars try to hide under the skirts of their protectors. (applause)

In the name of Sandino, national unity continues to be open, because unity is an essential part of the revolutionary plan, just like it was open when Sandino called on national unity against foreign intervention and to obtain in Nicaragua a new democratic and sovereign state. But only a few among those to whom the call was directed heard him then. Most preferred to join those who were intervening, and this is the experience of history. Now, despite this, we aspire to a new experience. We aspire not to find deaf ears, but to consolidate national unity; not only to carry out the revolutionary process, but also to face the threats against sovereignty, to defend the integrity of the nation and the integrity of the territory, to face the interference and blackmail. This is the opportunity for those who still do not understand or do not want to understand. The opportunity of the people is already consolidated and it is called Sandinism, it is called popular revolution, and it cost the blood of many generations of Nicaraguans. It cost the blood of Sandino and of hundreds of thousands of patriots.

And this is the blood we must now defend.

Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino forever!

PCDN PROTESTS SANINIST SOLDIERS' CONDUCT

PA032351 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 9

[Letter from National Executive Council of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua to the government junta]

[Text] Dear gentlemen:

On the occasion of the rally held by the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN] on 25 January at the Santo Tomas Stadium, Chontales, with a permit from the municipal authorities, there were regrettable incidents caused by the police or military authorities of that department, and we have come to protest this to you.

We are referring to the following events:

1. At km 186, approximately, at the beginning of the uphill curve leading to Santo Tomas, approximately 300 persons were told to get out of the vehicles transporting them and were forced to walk. Sandinist officers were in charge of the unit that committed this act against Nicaraguan citizens.

2. In Villa Sandino another unit of Sandinist soldiers also ordered hundreds of persons going to Santo Tomas to get out of the vehicles transporting them. These persons, with a high civic spirit, walked the distance.

3. At the place known as Paso de los Hoyos, between San Pedro de Lovago and Santo Tomas, another Sandinist military unit stopped vehicles, took drivers' licenses and forced the people to walk to Santo Tomas.

4. In San Pedro de Lovago, vehicles that were going to be used to transport peasants to Santo Tomas were damaged. This operation, which included criminal acts such as the cutting of the brake hoses of several vehicles, was carried out by persons identified as members of Sandinist organizations.

5. In Ciudad Rama the repression reached the highest limits; it included a personal attack on Fidelina Rojas de Cerda. Enclosed please find a list with the names of the persons who attacked Fidelina as well as anonymous notes sent on that occasion.

Dr Arturo Cruz and Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas witnessed several acts of abuse and they can give you details of this. We are also enclosing photographs.

The acts we are charging represent flagrant violations of Articles 24 and 25, Section A, of the Statute on Rights and Guarantees of the Nicaraguans. Those articles guarantee the right to meet freely and to organize political parties and groups and to be part of them. The acts also represent a violation of Point 1.1, political area, of the program of the government junta, which guarantees the right of the Nicaraguans to participate in politics and to organize and operate political parties.

The personal attack on Mrs Fidelina Rojas de Cerda in Ciudad Rama is a criminal act that should never have taken place, especially with the participation of some authorities.

The PCDN, in light of what has been stated here, strongly protests to you and demands an investigation of these charges as well as guarantees such acts do not happen again in the future so we may carry out our civic activities with due guarantees.

Respectfully, [signed] PCDN

God, order, justice.

[For the] National Executive Council: Clemente Guido, national coordinator; Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, political secretary.

COSEP SEES TOTALITARIAN SIGNS IN GOVERNMENT

PA032240 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 9

[Letter from Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] to junta of Government of National Reconstruction, dated 20 February]

[Text] Gentlemen:

On Tuesday 10 February, the justice minister closed the offices of the Permanent Human Rights Commission of Nicaragua.

On Wednesday 11 February, a large group of public employees, members of mass organizations and some professionals, seized the auditorium of El Carmen church at 1700. On that day the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations, CONAPRO, was to hold a meeting there at 1930.

The meeting had to be suspended by CONAPRO's directors because of the activities of professional agitators linked to the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, who made discussion of the professional regulation bill--which was the purpose of the meeting--impossible.

On Friday 13 February, a mob mobilized in state-owned IFA [expansion unknown] vehicles attacked a large number of peaceful citizens who had gone to Sandino Airport to welcome Jose Esteban Gonzalez, coordinator of the Permanent Human Rights Commission.

Shortly before this attack, the Interior Minister, who is responsible for safeguarding internal order in the country, delivered a speech that was later broadcast by the Sistema Sandinista Television network. In that speech, the interior minister passed judgment on Jose Esteban Gonzalez and made him appear in the eyes of the public as the person responsible for the suspension of a loan to buy wheat.

Yesterday Jose Esteban Gonzalez and the MISURASATA [Miskito, Suma, Rama and Sandinist Unity] representative in the State Council, Steadman Fagot--who is supposed to enjoy immunity as a member of the State Council--were arrested.

These recent events, added to previous ones that do not have to be mentioned, are alarming signs of a totalitarian viewpoint in the officials and persons under them who one way or another have produced these signs.

It is events of this nature, which speak for themselves, that produce a situation of instability and uncertainty that projects a negative image of the Government of Nicaragua abroad and provokes a hardening in the positions of friendly governments.

It is events of this nature that are taking us to economic, political and social chaos and are exposing our people to situations of hunger and misery because of the dogmatic political attitudes of some small-minded leaders of the revolution.

The governing of this nation includes responsibility for admitting errors committed in the domestic and foreign policy of Nicaragua as well as the decision not to permit persons responsible for wrong measures to unload on others the results of their own actions.

The Superior Council of Private enterprise, COSEP, has the patriotic duty of pointing out these serious events and of urging the Government of National Reconstruction to prevent, by all civilized means, actions of this nature.

[Signed] COSEP, Nicaraguan Development Institute, Confederation of Nicaraguan Chambers of Commerce, Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries, Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction, Union of Agriculture and Livestock Producers of Nicaragua, CONAPRO.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH COASTAL INDIAN GROUP

PA020320 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez, minister of the Atlantic coast, a provisional board from the MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, Rama and Sandinist Unity] and the national directorate of the Evangelical Committee for Aid to Development, CEPAD, with the latter acting as an intermediary, reached an agreement on important points of action to resolve the situation caused by the arrest of Steadman Fagot, the counterrevolutionary, and members of his separatist group.

The Indian delegates realized that the revolutionary government is not involved in any plan to destroy or destabilize MISURASATA, but rather seeks to arrest counterrevolutionary individuals implicated in the plans of Fagot, who was also found to have longstanding, proved links to Somozist intelligence services.

According to Minister Ramirez, the counterrevolutionary group did not say: We are separatists but they implied this. This land is ours, let us root out the blacks and the Spanish, they said.

Julian Holmes, provisional coordinator of MISURASATA, in a meeting with Commander Ramirez, requested and was granted the return of the organization's offices, which are owned by various revolutionary government institutions. Previously, evidence was found in these offices which made it possible to unfold Plan 81 to destabilize the revolutionary process.

Finally, it was agreed that a joint committee of members of MISURASATA, CEPAD and the Nicaraguan Institute of the Atlantic Coast would tour most of the towns on the Atlantic coast to talk with Indian communities in a search for a definitive solution to the problem caused by the arrest of Steadman Fagot, the counterrevolutionary.

Government Report

PA031603 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The special commission that visited the Atlantic coast issued a wide-ranging report yesterday which clearly stated that no Cuban was involved in the Prinzapolka events. In a news conference yesterday at the Managua offices of the Nicaraguan Institute of the Atlantic Coast, the members of the special commission gave a broad and clear report to the press regarding the results of their mission. Here is the report issued by the commission, made up of guerrilla commander William Ramirez, Atlantic Coast minister; Francisco Bobby Homes and Julian Holmes for MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, Rama and Sandinist Unity]; Sixto Ulloa for the Evangelical Committee for Aid to Development; John Wilson, bishop of the Moravian church; and Fernando Colomer for the Moravian church:

1. Regarding the events in Prinzapolka, we report that the authorities had ordered the arrest of Elmer Prado. The arrest was to be made in Prinzapolka on 21 February. Prado was in the Moravian church at a literacy campaign event. The companeros asked for permission to speak with Elmer Prado in the church. Prado asked that he be given time to conclude the event. The companeros insisted on taking him immediately; some participants in the event reacted, and fighting broke out. After taking statements and inspecting the site of the incident, the commission finds it difficult to determine exactly how events occurred after this.

2. As a result of the Prinzapolka incident, eight people--including civilians and soldiers--were killed and two wounded.

3. Elmer Prado, Ariel Zuniga and Anastasio Forbes (Chovu) are under arrest for being directly involved in these events.

4. The commission was given all the rifles and one handgun that had disappeared. Two handguns are still missing.

5. The commission also visited Puerto Cabezas and Waspan where the residents asked for the release of the MISURASATA leaders who are under arrest.

In yesterday's news conference by the commission that investigated the events on the Atlantic coast, guerrilla commander William Ramierz said that the leaders of MISURASATA must win the right to be the vanguard of the Indians of the region. We are not going to give MISURASATA the label of vanguard. They have all the support of the national directorate of the Sandinist front and the National Reconstruction Government, but MISURASATA must win this right with its work just as the Sandinist front won the right to be the vanguard of the Nicaraguan people. Here is the statement by Commander William Ramirez.

[Begin recording] We are not going to give anything to anyone. If MISURASATA wants to be a vanguard, it must win this right as we won it. There is a vanguard of the Nicaraguan people. On the Atlantic coast there is the concrete reality of MISURASATA. We believe MISURASATA should struggle for the Miskito people. We support this kind of work. Its leaders are no good then [words indistinct]. If they are good then it will be successful. We are not going to say it is a vanguard if it hasn't won this right. [end recording]

Bishop's Statement

PA031621 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Here is a statement by Moravian Bishop John Wilson on the Atlantic coast situation and other reports on the situation on the coast:

[Begin recording] I am John Wilson of the Moravian Church. I would like to make a statement regarding the tragedy that occurred in Prinzapolka.

First, I would like to say that I was not in Prinzapolka during the incidents. I was in [name indistinct] at that time. However, on Sunday I had the opportunity to (?visit Prinzapolka). When I arrived I was told the sad story of the tragedy in Prinzapolka. I was told that a Cuban was the one who gave the order to open fire. We have subsequently learned that this is not true. This is why I want the companeros of the coast to be clear about this. We should not be prejudiced against our Cuban brothers who have left their country to cooperate with us on the coast and in Nicaragua.

That is why I ask you in the name of Jesus Christ to treat our Cuban brothers well. They have come to help us in the technical, educational and health fields. They have come to strengthen the revolutionary process. We are very grateful to them. That is why once again I ask you in the name of our Lord to treat those brothers well who have come from afar to be with us. In this way, peace and quiet will return to our area of Nicaragua and of course to all the country. Thank you very much. I have made this statement on 28 February. [end recording]

That was Bishop John Wilson clarifying a report that was published by a Managua newspaper to the effect that a Cuban brother was involved in the tragic events of Prinzapolka.

Meanwhile, MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, Rama and Sandinist Unity] has rejected and disavowed a communique that was published in LA PRENSA on 27 February. Companero Francisco Bobby Holmes, politically in charge of MISURASATA and a member of the commission that investigated the events on the Atlantic coast, has stated that all the communiques of the organization must carry the signature of one of the officials in charge.

The MISURASATA communique states: To the people of the coast and Nicaragua: Regarding the communique issued in Puerto Cabezas on 21 February 1981 that was published by LA PRENSA on 27 February on page 9 under the headline: "MISURASATA Appeals: Don't Reply to Violence," MISURASATA states: We disavow and reject the contents of this communique because that is not the official position of MISURASATA and because it does not carry the signature of its leaders. The communiques of MISURASATA must carry the responsible signature of its leaders. MISURASATA reiterates to our people the call to dialogue and peace to resolve our internal problems, always seeking national unity.

[Signed] Francisco Bobby Holmes, politically in charge of MISURASATA.

RELEASED HUMAN RIGHTS LEADER GONZALEZ INTERVIEWED

PA041713 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Jose Esteban Gonzalez was returned to his home in an expensive Mercedes Benz driven by the official in charge of state security yesterday at noon. Gonzalez was acquitted by Judge Felix Trejos Trejos before whom he had been accused by the criminal prosecutor's office of violating the law on public order and security. Criminal District Court Judge Trejos Trejos made an exception and ordered the release of the prisoner.

The prisoner was taken out of the cell he had occupied for more than 10 days in El Chipote and driven to his home in the wealthy neighborhood of Los Altos de Santo Domingo by Commander Lenin Cerna, in charge of state security, and Companero Raul Cordon, chief of operations of state security. William J. Butler, chairman of the International Jurists Commission, and Robert Clark, second secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua, also traveled in the same vehicle.

On being interviewed in his house, Gonzalez said he felt good and that he was treated very well in jail and in court by the officials and guards.

Here is Gonzalez' statement shortly after being released in Sandino's fatherland which has a revolution that was implacable in combat and generous in victory.

[Begin recording] [Gonzalez] First, I want to express my thanks to the people and institutions that were concerned about me and obtained my release. Among these people I include the various officials of different levels who expressed their interests so that my trial would be resolved in accordance with the principles of international justice and within a framework of great cordiality.

I am back in my house, surrounded by my family and friends. This is an opportune moment to note that a jail, even if it is a jail where one is not mistreated and where one receives food on schedule as was my case, is not the ideal place to be and that we should always be concerned about the fact that there are citizens in prison.

[Question by unidentified newswoman] Did you think that the trial was going to end with your release?

[Answer] In truth, during the past 2 or 3 days there had been some indications that the trial was going to end because Mr Butler, who is chairman of the International Jurists Commission with headquarters in Geneva, had visited me twice and had expressed his interest in mediating between the government and me in order to achive a positive solution.

[Question] Can you comment on the way you were treated in jail?

[Answer] During my trial, I made some comments and some of them form part of my statement. I pointed out that the treatment I received from the militarymen in charge of my custody was at all times correct. However, the fact that I was isolated contributed to undermine, I would say, the tranquillity of a person. Regarding the food, it was acceptable. However I had some digestive problems, but no one was to blame for this. [end recording]

What a difference between the past and the present. If in the past this gentleman had some problem with the genocidal government, he would not have been taken to his house in a Mercedes Benz. Instead, he would have been taken back in a cart and with a knife in his back.

Justice Minister's Remarks

PA041616 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0330 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Dr Ernesto Castillo, justice minister, explained at a news conference why the revolutionary government has released Jose Esteban Gonzalez. Although Gonzalez has been released, the revolutionary government insists that he made false charges both abroad and at home, where he talked about more prisoners than really exist [words indistinct] executions and so forth.

According to the justice minister, in view of the false charges that Gonzalez made abroad, which in turn led to the U.S. Government's retention of a loan for the purchase of wheat, the justice office felt that it should try Gonzalez for violating the law on the preservation of order and public security.

Dr Castillo added that the evidence provided by the justice office is abundant. However, through an American lawyer, Gonzalez presented a document last night retracting all his slander against the revolutionary government.

Opposition's Reaction

PA032148 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Jose Adan Fletes, chairman of the so-called Social Christian Party, commented a few minutes ago on the revolutionary government's decision to release Jose Esteban Gonzalez. After the prisoner retracted the serious charges he had made against the Sandinist Revolutionary Government in several American and European countries, Judge Felix Trejos Trejos acquitted Gonzalez and ordered his release shortly before noon today.

We are very pleased with the release of Jose Esteban Gonzalez; this ruling enhances the prestige of the revolutionary courts, Fletes said.

Gilberto Cuadra of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise described the revolutionary government's action as a positive step by the government toward national unity. I believe this contributes to the establishment of the climate the country needs to overcome its problems, although the sentence must be studied carefully, Cuadra said.

FSLN DENIES EVER INFILTRATING SOMOZIST SECURITY

PA281503 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] In view of slanted and irresponsible statements accusing the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of having implemented a policy to infiltrate its members into the Somozist dictatorship's Office of National Security [OSN], we make the following statement:

The FSLN never had a policy of infiltrating its members into the Somozist security system, and it is absurd to say that companeros such as Commander Doris Tijerino were ordered to infiltrate the OSN. Therefore, it is obvious that this infiltration never occurred.

Statements of this kind, and their publication, are diversionist maneuvers to confuse recent events whose details are well-known by our people. We are hereby alerting the people to this manuever.

Sandino today, yesterday, always.

Signed: Rene Nunez Tellez, FSLN National Directorate secretary.

TWO NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS TAKE OFFICE

PA042247 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Two new deputy ministers took office today in the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry. Companeros Victor Tinoco and Nora Astorga were at their posts today in the Foreign Ministry. With the incorporation of these two companeros in the Foreign Ministry, there are now three deputy foreign ministers. Companero Francisco Fiallos Navarro is also continuing as a deputy foreign minister. He is currently acting foreign minister while Miguel d'Escoto is in Europe.

BARRICADA SIGNS NONALIGNED JOURNALISTIC ACCORD

PA041354 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 12

[Text] Yesterday morning, our director, Carlos F. Chamorro, signed a journalistic cooperation agreement which is intended to contribute to a better understanding among the people of the nonaligned countries. The agreement was signed with Djuka Julius, correspondent in Latin America for the Yugoslav paper, POLITIKA. POLITIKA's initiative in opening this framework for cooperation called "tribune of the nonaligned," involves invitations to newspapers which are published in countries belonging to the nonaligned movement to regularly exchange articles and news material on the most interesting events taking place in their countries on social, political, economic, and cultural developments. Such articles will be distributed by POLITIKA to all the newspapers that sign the publications agreement.

The agreement, which was initiated in January of this year, already has the participation of approximately 20 newspapers, including EL DIA, of Mexico; GRANMA, of Cuba; CRITICA, of Panama; EL NACIONAL, of Caracas; DAILY NEWS, of Jamaica; JOURNAL DO BRASIL, of Brazil; DAWN, of Pakistan; EL-MOUDJAHID, of Algiers; as well as newspapers of Angola, Mozambique, Benin, Tunisia, Syria, Tanzania, and Iraq; the INDIAN EXPRESS, of India; and now BARRICADA, of Nicaragua.

This important agreement will allow BARRICADA to offer our readers not only more information about the development of other people but will also help to portray our revolution to the world and combat misinformation through the close relations that we will establish with other news publications.

NUNEZ ADDRESSES 28 FEB SESSION OF CPSU CONGRESS

For Moscow reports of the speech by Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan Council of State chairman, at the 28 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, see the supplement to the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings to the 26th CPSU Congress," No 040, Supp 005.

D'ESCOTO VISITS BONN, TALKS WITH GENSCHNER

For reportage on Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman's 2-day visit in Bonn, see the FRG section of the 4 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

CASTRO RETURNS AFTER ADDRESSING CPSU CONGRESS

FL041332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1319 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today returned home after participating in the 26th CPSU Congress.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, Fidel greeted the congress of Soviet communists on behalf of our party and people in a speech at the great event. The words of our commander in chief, which were reported by the local and international press, have been termed of great importance for the causes of communism, proletarian internationalism and peace.

During his visit in the USSR, Fidel met with top Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and with other leaders and chiefs of state who participated as guests in the 26th CPSU Congress.

ALARCON SURE OF RESOLVING DIFFERENCES WITH ECUADOR

FL041103 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Shortly before leaving Ecuador for home Tuesday, Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon said that he is confident differences between Quito and Havana will be ironed out. He also said it would be on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and independence and in accordance with international law. Alarcon stayed in Quito for 4 days. He was talking to Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera about the incident that took place recently at the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana. Several people had forced their way into the embassy, holding the ambassador and other people hostage when removed by Cuban forces after receiving the green light from Ecuadorean authorities.

Alarcon told reporters in Quito that his visit had been inspired by feelings of friendship and solidarity and he was leaving with the same spirit. He reiterated that in dislodging the antisocials from the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana, Cuba acted (?dutifully) in keeping with international law. He listed those duties as restoring the law which had been violated by the intruders, guaranteeing the rights and the security of the diplomats and also restoring Ecuador's jurisdiction over the diplomatic site.

Alarcon reiterated that Cuba was always aware of that not only because of its international commitments, but also because of its cordial relations with Ecuador.

MEXICAN NAVY SECRETARY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

FL041900 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara, secretary of the navy of the United Mexican States, arrived in the Isle of Youth this morning in the company of Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, chief of the revolutionary navy. Admiral Chazaro Lara visited the museum of the revolution set up in the old Modelo Prison and the House of Friendship with Peoples.

Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara visited the western naval district yesterday, the revolutionary navy naval academy and the Camilo Cienfuegos vocational-military school for navy personnel. In his tour of the navy schools and units, Admiral Chazaro Lara was accompanied by Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria, deputy to the minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the revolutionary navy. At the western naval district, the distinguished visitor was briefed on the organization and principal missions of the unit and boarded several surface units.

The visit to the navy academy, which is still under construction, included an explanation of the various courses offered and a tour of the academy's buildings. The head of the academy, Rear Adm Jose Cuza Tellez-Giron, explained to the Mexican navy secretary about the installations the academy will have when completed and informed him that though the academy is still in the construction stage, it is already training engineers.

Signing the visitors' book, Admiral Chazaro Lara congratulated the director, professors and instructors at the academy who with their enthusiasm and spirit of cooperation have made it possible for the construction work to continue without affecting the courses the midshipmen are taking.

Last night the Mexican visitor toured the Havana Museum, the Havana Fleet Club, Plaza de Armas Park and the Palace of the Captains General.

CUBA, BULGARIA SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

FL041532 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] A protocol of cooperation in standardization, metrology and quality control has been signed in this capital by Nikola Kalchev, chairman of the state committee for standardization of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and a member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, and his Cuban counterpart, Ramon Darias. The document contains the main guidelines for bilateral scientific-technical cooperation for the 1981-85 5-year period and the standardization cooperation plan for 1981-1982.

BRIEFS

USSR SCIENCES ACADEMY DELEGATION--A USSR Academy of Sciences delegation headed by Nikolay Emanuel arrived in our country yesterday and was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Jose Altshuler, vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. During Emanuel's visit, the two academies will sign a work program in the field of natural sciences. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Mar 81 FL]

CULTURAL CEREMONY--The importance of developing better forms of cultural cooperation among nations in the socialist camp was noted by Vice Minister of Culture Rafael Almeida in his opening remarks at this capital's conference of directors of artists' agencies from those countries. Almeida termed an irreversible fact the joint efforts of the agencies based on the principle of proletarian internationalism and the common interest of developing arts and culture in socialism. Among other objectives of the conference, he referred to the strengthening of mutual exchanges, creation of reciprocal systems of information as well as attention, promotion and support for talented youths. Almeida stated that it is most important at this historic moment to demonstrate to the world the cultural and artistic achievements of socialism and in that manner counteract the enemy's diversionist actions. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 2 Mar 81 FL]

HAVANA PARTY PLENUM--Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Politburo and first party secretary of the city of Havana; Second Secretary Jorge Valdes; and other members of the Executive Bureau have presided at the third plenum of the provincial party. The participants approved the report submitted by the Executive Bureau in which the accomplishments for the period October 1980 and January 1981 are outlined. The meeting also examined the process of applying wage reforms in the city of Havana, the quality of construction work and, especially, measures under study to replace current methods of waterproofing roofs with others of better quality. The plenum also examined problems in the generation of electricity, investments needed to supply the service and immediate and future improvements. Likewise, the plenum examined other matters dealing with party affairs and general orientations in tasks aimed at raising even higher the vanguard role of the communists and their close ties with the masses. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Mar 81 FL]